

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.17

1921

✓

CRENSHAW BROS SEED CO.



TAMPA, FLA.

SEEDS THAT SUCCEED

CRENSHAW'S COMPLETE LINE

You will be pleased to note, this year, the new additions to our catalog. Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co.'s assortment was already well known all over Florida for its completeness. This year we have gone over our line thoroughly and we feel that now we have on hand practically everything you want. Look carefully over our list:

CRENSHAW'S GARDEN SEEDS,
CRENSHAW'S FIELD SEEDS,
CRENSHAW'S FLOWER SEEDS,
CRENSHAW'S FERTILIZERS,
CRENSHAW'S SPRAYS AND SPRAYERS,
CRENSHAW'S POULTRY FEEDS,
CRENSHAW'S POULTRY ACCESSORIES,
CRENSHAW'S INCUBATORS AND BROODERS,
CRENSHAW'S POULTRY REMEDIES,
CRENSHAW'S BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES,
ETC., ETC.

We call particularly your attention to our line of Beekeepers' Supplies. We are handling exclusively the A. I. Root Co.'s products which are known as the best the world over. You get more for your money at Root's than you do anywhere else. If interested, send for our special catalog.

On the next pages you will find a special Almanac for Florida. We thought that such information would be of interest to the majority of our customers. On pages 30 and 31 you will also find a very valuable spraying table telling you what to use for the different diseases and insects for each individual crop. This information, we believe, will be appreciated by you.

Remember that Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co. has been in Florida for the past 20 years. We know what is best suited to Florida climate, and we want you to profit by our experience.

When ordering seeds from us for instance, you know you are buying seeds of varieties that can be grown in Florida. Every variety that we list has been tried here. We are within easy reach and your orders always receive prompt attention. You save money by ordering from us. Send for quotations on large orders.

Respectfully at your service



General Manager.

CRENSHAW BROS. SEED CO., 1507-1509 Franklin St., TAMPA, FLA.

CRENSHAW'S FLORIDA PLANTING CALENDAR

JANUARY—Plant Irish potatoes, peas, beets, turnips, cabbage, and all hardy or semi-hardy vegetables; make hot beds for pushing the more tender plants, such as melons, tomatoes, okra, egg-plants, etc.; set out fruit and other trees and shrubbery. Sow tobacco.

FEBRUARY—Keep planting for a succession same as in January; in addition, plant vines of all kinds, shrubbery, and fruit trees of all kinds, especially the citrus family; snap beans, corn; bed sweet potatoes for draws and slips. Oats may also still be sown, as they are in previous months.

MARCH—Corn, oats and planting of February may be continued; transplant tomatoes, egg-plants, melons, beans and vines of all kinds; mulberries and blackberries are now ripening.

APRIL—Plant as in March, except Irish potatoes, kohlrabi, turnips; continue to transplant tomatoes, okra, eggplant; sow millet, corn, cow peas for fodder; plant the butter beans and peas; dig Irish potatoes; onions, beets and usual early vegetables should be plenty for table.

MAY—Plant sweet potato draws in field; continue planting corn for table; snap beans, peas and cucumbers ought to be well forward for use; continue planting okra, eggplants, pepper and butter beans, and tobacco for second crop.

JUNE—The heavy planting of sweet potatoes and cow peas is now in order; Irish potatoes, tomatoes, and a great variety of table vegetables are now ready; as also plums, early peaches and grapes.

JULY—Sweet potatoes and cow peas are safe to plant, the rainy season being favorable; grapes, peaches and figs are in full season. Orange trees may be set out if the season is wet.

AUGUST—Finish up planting sweet potatoes and cow peas; sow cabbage, cauliflower, turnips for fall planting; plant kohlrabi and rutabagas; last of month plant a few Irish potatoes and beans.

SEPTEMBER—Now is the time to commence for the true winter garden, the garden which is commenced in the North in April and May. Plant the whole range of vegetables except sweet potatoes; set out asparagus, onion sets and strawberry plants and celery.

OCTOBER—Plant same as last month; put in garden peas; Bermuda onion seed; fall Irish potatoes; set out cabbage plants; dig sweet potatoes; sow oats, rye, celery, etc.

NOVEMBER—A good month for garden; continue to plant and transplant; same as for October; sow oats, barley and rye for winter pasture crops; dig sweet potatoes; house or bank them; make sugar and syrup.

DECEMBER—Clear up generally; fence, ditch, manure and sow and plant hardy vegetables and tobacco; set out orange trees and shrubbery; keep a sharp lookout for an occasional frost; a light protection will prevent injury.

SEE OUR SPRAYING TABLE PAGE 30

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page		Page
Alfalfa	26	Flower Seeds	28	Onion	16
Artichoke	8			Onion Sets	16
Asparagus	8	Grass, Rhodes	25	Parsley	15
Beans	6-7	Grass, Rye	25	Parcel Post Rates	3
Bee Supplies	42	Grass, Bermuda	22	Parsnips	15
Beets	8	Grass, Natal	24	Peanuts	26
Beggarweed	26	Grass, Sudan	24	Peas, Garden or English	17
Bermuda Grass	22	Gourds	13	Peas, Cow	26
Bird Feeds, Canary	34	Goobers	25	Peppers	15
Broccoli	9	Grafting Wax	34	Plant Foods	27
Brooders	37	Herbs	15	Planters	34
Broom Corn	22	Horse Radish	25	Potatoes	19
Brussel Sprouts	8	Incubators	37	Poultry Accessories	36
Cabbage	9	Insecticides	31	Poultry Feeds	35
Calendar and Planting Table	3	Jerusalem Artichokes	22	Poultry Remedies	38
Cantaloupes	14	Jerusalem Corn	22	Pumpkins	17
Carrots	10	Kaffir Corn	22	Radishes	19
Cattle Remedies	39	Kohl Rabi	11	Rape	23
Cauliflower	8	Kale	13	Rice	25
Celery	19	Leg Bands	40	Rye	23
Chufas	23	Leek	18	Seeders and Sowers	34
Corn, Field	25	Lettuce	13	Sorghum	23
Corn, Pop	11	Millet	23	Soy or Soja Beans	26
Corn, Sweet	11	Mills and Cutters	36	Spraying Materials	31
Collards	12	Milo Maize	22	Sprayers and Sprinklers	33
Cress	11	Mnlford Cultures	27	Squashes	20
Dasheens	25	Mnstand	14	Thermometers	40
Egg Carriers	40	Mnsmelon	14	Tomatoes	21
Eggplant	12	Oats	24	Turnips	21
Endive	13	Oculum	39	Velvet Beans	26
Feterita	22	Okra	15	Vetch	26
Fertilizers	27			Watermelons	18
				Water Troughs	40

HOW TO ORDER AND REMIT

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

NAME AND ADDRESS—Write your name plainly, also your post-office, nearest express office, county and state. Send cash, stamps, postoffice or express money order. Have all remittances drawn plainly—Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co.

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST—We prepay the freight on postal charges on packets, ounces, pounds or fractions of pounds. For larger quantities our prices are f. o. b. Tampa and the customer pays the transportation charges.

PARCEL POST RATES—We have marked out a scale herewith, giving the number of pounds, and cost in Local, First, Second, Third and Fourth Zones.

INSURANCE—We recommend insurance on parcel post packages, when value amounts to \$5.00 or more. The most is 5c up to \$25, and up to \$50, 10c; and will do so upon your request with the proper amount inclosed.

ESTIMATING POSTAGE—In estimating the postage on package weighing more than twenty pounds and up to fifty pounds, in Local, First and Second Zones, add 4c to the number of pounds, which will be the total amount of postage.

WEIGHT LIMIT—Weight limit in Local, First and Second Zones, fifty pounds; all other zones the limit is twenty pounds.

BULK LIMIT—Bulk limit (measurement around package both ways), in all zones, seventy-two inches.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Be sure you address all correspondence relating to Seed and Poultry Supplies, to Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co., Tampa, Florida.

NAMES FOR CATALOGUES—We will gladly mail your friends our catalogue if you will give names and postoffice addresses when ordering.

EXTRA ORDER SHEETS—Extra order sheets and envelopes will be mailed free to customers.

WARRANTY—We exercise every care in the selection of our stock and our seeds are pure and reliable. Twenty years of continuous dealings in this state have proven our reliability. Success of a crop depends, however, on conditions that we cannot control and on this account it is impossible for us to guarantee the description, quality or productiveness of seeds, bulbs or other plants that we are selling. All purchases are subject to this restriction.

PARCEL POST RATES

Pounds	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Local	\$.05	\$.06	\$.06	\$.07	\$.07	\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.09	\$.10	\$.10	\$.11	\$.11	\$.12	\$.12	\$.13	\$.13	\$.14	\$.14	\$.15
1st Zone 1 to 50 miles; 2 Zone 50 to 150 miles	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10	.11	.12	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.24
3rd Zone, 150 to 300 miles	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.18	.20	.22	.24	.26	.28	.30	.32	.34	.36	.38	.40	.42	.44
4th Zone, 300 to 600 miles	.07	.11	.15	.19	.23	.27	.31	.35	.39	.43	.47	.51	.55	.59	.63	.67	.71	.75	.79	.83

Eastern Time, Lat. 27° 57'

January						February						March														
Date	Week	Day	Sun	Rises	Sun	Sets	Moon	Sets	Date	Week	Day	Sun	Rises	Sun	Sets	Moon	Sets	Date	Week	Day	Sun	Rises	Sun	Sets	Moon	Sets
1	S	7:22	5:46	2:39					1	T	7:17	6:10	4:37					1	T	6:55	6:30	4:15				
2	S	7:22	5:47	3:45					2	W	7:17	6:11	5:33					2	W	6:54	6:31	5:02				
3	M	7:22	5:47	4:50					3	T	7:16	6:12	6:24					3	T	6:53	6:32	5:43				
4	T	7:23	5:48	5:54					4	F	7:16	6:13	7:09					4	F	6:52	6:32	6:24				
5	W	7:23	5:49	6:53					5	S	7:15	6:13	7:51					5	S	6:50	6:33	7:01				
6	T	7:23	5:50	7:47					6	S	7:14	6:14	8:29					6	S	6:49	6:33	7:38				
7	F	7:23	5:50	8:35					7	M	7:14	6:15	9:06					7	M	6:48	6:34	8:15				
8	S	7:23	5:51	9:18					8	T	7:13	6:16	9:41					8	T	6:47	6:34	8:53				
9	S	7:23	5:52	9:58					9	W	7:12	6:16	10:20					9	W	6:46	6:35	9:33				
10	M	7:23	5:52	10:35					10	T	7:12	6:17	10:58					10	T	6:45	6:35	10:15				
11	T	7:23	5:53	11:11					11	F	7:11	6:18	11:38					11	F	6:44	6:36	11:01				
12	W	7:23	5:54	11:46					12	S	7:10	6:19	12:21					12	S	6:43	6:37	11:47				
13	T	7:23	5:55	12:23					13	S	7:09	6:20	1:06	13	S	6:42	6:37	12:37								
14	F	7:23	5:56	1:01					14	M	7:09	6:20	1:55	14	M	6:41	6:38	1:28								
15	S	7:23	5:56	1:41					15	T	7:08	6:21	2:46	15	T	6:40	6:38	2:22								
16	S	7:23	5:57	2:26					16	W	7:07	6:22	3:39	16	W	6:38	6:39	3:17								
17	M	7:23	5:58	3:12					17	T	7:06	6:22	4:34	17	T	6:37	6:39	4:13								
18	T	7:22	5:59	4:02					18	F	7:05	6:23	5:29	18	F	6:36	6:40	5:11								
19	W	7:22	6:00	4:54					19	S	7:04	6:24	6:26	19	S	6:35	6:41	6:10								
20	T	7:22	6:00	5:48					20	S	7:03	6:24	7:24	20	S	6:34	6:41	7:10								
21	F	7:22	6:01	6:43					21	M	7:03	6:25	8:23	21	M	6:33	6:42	8:13								
22	S	7:22	6:02	7:39					22	T	7:02	6:26	9:23	22	T	6:32	6:42	9:17								
23	S	7:21	6:03	8:35					23	W	7:00	6:27	10:24	23	W	6:30	6:43	10:20								
24	M	7:21	6:04	9:31					24	T	7:00	6:27	11:26	24	T	6:29	6:43	11:23								
25	T	7:20	6:05	10:29					25	F	6:59	6:28		25	F	6:28	6:44									
26	W	7:20	6:05	11:29					26	S	6:58	6:28	12:29	26	S	6:27	6:44	12:24								
27	T	7:20	6:06						27	S	6:57	6:29	1:30	27	S	6:26	6:45	1:20								
28	F	7:19	6:07	12:30					28	M	6:56	6:30	2:29	28	M	6:25	6:46	2:12								
29	S	7:19	6:08	1:32					29	T				29	T	6:24	6:46	2:58								
30	S	7:18	6:09	2:35					30	W				30	W	6:22	6:47	3:41								
31	M	7:18	6:10	3:38					31	T				31	T	6:21	6:47	4:21								

April						May						June														
Date	Week	Day	Sun	Rises	Sun	Sets	Moon	Sets	Date	Week	Day	Sun	Rises	Sun	Sets	Moon	Sets	Date	Week	Day	Sun	Rises	Sun	Sets	Moon	Sets
1	F	6:20	6:48	4:58					1	S	5:50	7:04	4:48					1	W	5:34	7:22	5:33				
2	S	6:19	6:48	5:35					2	S	5:49	7:05	5:26					2	T	5:33	7:22	6:19				
3	S	6:18	6:49	6:12					3	T	5:48	7:06	6:07					3	F	5:33	7:23	7:07				
4	M	6:17	6:49	6:50					4	W	5:47	7:06	6:50					4	S	5:33	7:24	7:58				
5	T	6:16	6:50	7:29					5	T	5:47	7:07	7:36					5	S	5:33	7:24	8:50				
6	W	6:15	6:50	8:10					6	F	5:46	7:07	8:23					6	M	5:33	7:24	9:43				
7	T	6:13	6:51	8:55					7	S	5:45	7:08	9:12					7	T	5:33	7:25	10:37				
8	F	6:12	6:51	9:41					8	S	5:44	7:08	10:03					8	W	5:32	7:25	11:30				
9	S	6:11	6:52	10:29					9	M	5:43	7:09	10:56					9	T	5:32	7:26	12:25				
10	S	6:10	6:52	11:20					10	T	5:43	7:09	11:48					10	F	5:32	7:26	1:22				
11	M	6:09	6:53	12:11					11	W	5:42	7:10	12:40					11	S	5:33	7:26	2:21				
12	T	6:08	6:54	1:05					12	T	5:42	7:11	1:39					12	S	5:33	7:27	3:23				
13	W	6:07	6:54	2:00					13	F	5:41	7:11	2:37					13	M	5:33	7:27	4:27				
14	T	6:06	6:55	2:55					14	S	5:41	7:12	3:36					14	T	5:33	7:27	5:34				
15	F	6:05	6:55	3:54					15	S	5:40	7:12	4:38					15	W	5:33	7:28	6:39				
16	S	6:04	6:56	4:53					16	M	5:39	7:13	5:43					16	T	5:33	7:28	7:42				
17	T	6:03	6:56	5:55					17	T	5:39	7:14	6:50					17	F	5:33	7:28	8:39				
18	M	6:02	6:57	6:59					18	W	5:38	7:14	7:56					18	S	5:33	7:28	9:30				
19	T	6:01	6:57	8:05					19	S	5:38	7:15	9:00					19	S	5:33	7:29	10:17				
20	W	6:00	6:58	9:11					20	F	5:37	7:15	9:59					20	M	5:34	7:29	10:58				
21	T	5:59	6:58	10:14					21	S	5:37	7:16	10:51					21	T	5:34	7:29	11:37				
22	T	5:58	6:59	11:14					22	S	5:37	7:16	11:39					22	W	5:34	7:29					
23	S	5:57	7:00						23	M	5:36	7:17						23	T	5:34	7:30	12:14				
24	S	5:56	7:00	12:08					24	T	5:36	7:18	12:21					24	F	5:35	7:30	12:50				
25	M	5:55	7:01	12:57					25	W	5:35	7:18	1:00					25	S	5:35	7:30	1:28				
26	T	5:54	7:01	12:11					26	T	5:35	7:19	1:37					26	S	5:35	7:30	2:06				
27	F	5:53	7:02	2:21					27	F	5:35	7:19	2:13					27	M	5:35	7:30	2:47				
28	T	5:52	7:02	2:58					28	S	5:34	7:20	2:49					28	T	5:36	7:30	3:30				
29	F	5:52	7:03	3:35					29	S	5:34	7:20	3:27					29	W	5:36	7:30	4:16				
30	S	5:51	7:03	4:11					30	M	5:34	7:21	4:06					30	T	5:36	7:30	5:04				
31	T								31	T	5:34	7:21	4:47													

Crenshaw's

ANNIVERSARIES AND FESTIVALS

New Year's Day.....	January 1
Lincoln's Birthday.....	February 12
Washington's Birthday.....	February 22
Shebuoth	May 23
Memorial Day.....	May 30
Independence Day.....	July 4
Labor Day.....	September 5
Hebrew New Year.....	September 13
Day of Atonement (Jewish).....	September 22
First Day of Tabernacle.....	September 27
Columbus Day.....	October 12
Anniversary of Armistice.....	November 11
Thanksgiving Day.....	November 24
Christmas Day.....	December 25

BUY CRENSHAW'S SEEDS THAT SUCCEED.

SEASONS

Spring begins March 20.
 Summer begins June 21.
 Autumn begins September 23.
 Winter begins December 21.
 Plant Mangel Beets for Your Stock This Year.

ECLIPSES FOR 1921

On April 8th, an annular eclipse of the Sun. Invisible to the United States. Visible to Europe, Greenland, Newfoundland, and northern portions of Asia and Africa.

On April 21-22, total eclipse of the Moon. Visible to North and South America, the West Indies and New Zealand, and in part to the eastern portion of Australia. Moon enters shadow April 22, 1:03 a. m., Eastern Standard Time. In Central Section one hour and in Mountain Section two hours earlier.

On October 1, total eclipse of the Sun. Invisible to the United States. Visible as a partial eclipse to the southern half of South America.

On October 16 there will be a partial eclipse of the Moon. Visible to Europe and Africa.

ERAS

The year 1921 of the Christian Era (Julian Calendar) corresponds to:

The year 6634 of the Julian period.

The year 7430 of the Byzantine era. (Sept. 1, 1920)

The year 5682 of the Jewish era. (Sept. 12, 1920).

The year 2674 since the foundation of Rome.

The year 2670 of the era of Nabonassar. (April 30, 1921).

The year 2581 of the Japanese era.

The year 2233 of the Grecian era (Eleucidae).

The year 1637 of the Diocletian era.

The year 1340 of the Mohammedan era. (Hegira).

Order Your Incubators Early From Us, This Winter.

WE SELL FERTILIZERS

We can furnish you, at prices as low as anyone's, fertilizers for any kind of crop you are raising. We handle only first class fertilizers and everything we claim for our products proves true. Write for quotations.

1921 Almanac

CYCLES

Dominical letter	B
Epact	10
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.....	2
Solar Cycle	25
Roman Indication	3
Julian Period	6634

Order Your Incubators Early From Us, This Winter.

WEATHER FORECAST

Signs of rain

A halo around the moon.
High clouds running rapidly above a sky of heavy, dark clouds.

A gray sky at Sunset.

When the sun sets in a cloud.

A cloudy sky at sunrise.

A rainbow appearing early in the morning.

A pale, sickly looking moon means rain also.

Signs of fair weather:

Light, fluffy clouds at high altitude.

A yellow, golden sunset, with tints of orange.

A gray sky at sunrise.

A rainbow in afternoon, after a rain.

Signs of wind:

When sun rises out of a bank of heavy clouds.

A yellow sky, tinted with green.

BUY CRENSHAW'S SEEDS THAT SUCCEED.

CHURCH FEASTS

Sexagesima Sunday.....	January 23
St. Valentine.....	February 14
Ash Wednesday.....	February 9
First Sunday in Lent.....	February 13
St. David.....	March 1
St. Patrick.....	March 17
Palm Sunday.....	March 20
Good Friday.....	March 25
Easter Sunday.....	March 27
Low Sunday.....	April 3
St. George.....	April 23
St. Philip and St. James.....	May 1
Rogation Sunday.....	May 1
Ascension Day.....	May 5
Pentecost Sunday.....	May 15
Trinity Sunday.....	May 22
Corpus Christi.....	May 26
St. Barnabas.....	June 11
St. John the Baptist.....	June 24
St. Peter and St. Paul.....	June 29
St. Bartholomew.....	August 24
St. Luke, Evangelist.....	October 18
All Saints' Day.....	November 1
Thanksgiving Day.....	November 24
Advent Sunday.....	November 28
St. Andrew.....	November 30
St. Nicholas.....	December 6
Christmas Day.....	December 25
St. John, Evangelist.....	December 27
Innocents.....	December 28

SEE CRENSHAW'S COMPLETE POULTRY SUPPLIES

INVEST IN BEES

Some keepers of bees have made twenty dollars a season from each of their colonies. Florida's luxuriant flora and wonderful weather make this location ideal. See back cover for our special proposition.

Eastern Time, Lat. 27° 57'

July					August					September				
Date	Week Day	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Date	Week Day	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Date	Week Day	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
1	F	5:37	7:30	5:55	1	M	5:52	7:20	7:21	1	T	6:08	6:51	8:58
2	S	5:37	7:30	6:46	2	T	5:53	7:19	8:15	2	F	6:09	6:50	9:57
3	S	5:38	7:30	7:39	3	W	5:54	7:18	9:10	3	S	6:09	6:49	10:57
4	M	5:38	7:30	7:39	4	T	5:54	7:18	10:06	4	S	6:10	6:48	11:55
5	T	5:38	7:30	9:25	5	F	5:55	7:17	11:04	5	M	6:10	6:47	12:59
6	W	5:39	7:30	10:19	6	S	5:55	7:16	12:03	6	T	6:11	6:46	1:57
7	T	5:39	7:30	11:14	7	S	5:55	7:16	1:03	7	W	6:11	6:44	2:53
8	F	5:40	7:30	12:11	8	M	5:56	7:15	2:06	8	T	6:12	6:43	3:45
9	S	5:40	7:30	1:10	9	T	5:56	7:14	3:07	9	F	6:12	6:42	4:33
10	S	5:41	7:30	2:11	10	W	5:57	7:13	4:06	10	S	6:13	6:41	5:17
11	M	5:41	7:29	3:15	11	T	5:58	7:12	5:03	11	S	6:13	6:40	5:58
12	T	5:42	7:29	4:19	12	F	5:58	7:11	5:54	12	M	6:14	6:39	6:38
13	W	5:42	7:29	5:22	13	S	5:59	7:10	6:41	13	T	6:14	6:38	7:18
14	T	5:42	7:29	6:21	14	S	5:59	7:10	7:25	14	W	6:14	6:37	7:57
15	F	5:43	7:28	7:17	15	M	6:00	7:09	8:06	15	T	6:15	6:36	8:38
16	S	5:43	7:28	8:06	16	T	6:00	7:08	8:45	16	F	6:15	6:34	9:20
17	S	5:44	7:28	8:51	17	W	6:01	7:07	9:23	17	S	6:16	6:33	10:04
18	M	5:45	7:27	9:32	18	T	6:01	7:06	10:03	18	S	6:16	6:32	10:50
19	T	5:45	7:27	10:12	19	F	6:02	7:05	10:43	19	M	6:17	6:31	11:37
20	W	5:46	7:27	10:50	20	S	6:02	7:04	11:25	20	T	6:17	6:29	
21	T	5:46	7:26	11:27	21	M	6:03	7:03		21	W	6:18	6:28	12:27
22	F	5:47	7:26		22	S	6:04	7:02	12:10	22	T	6:18	6:27	1:18
23	S	5:47	7:25	12:05	23	T	6:04	7:01	12:56	23	F	6:19	6:26	2:11
24	S	5:48	7:25	12:46	24	W	6:04	7:00	1:44	24	S	6:19	6:25	3:04
25	M	5:48	7:24	1:28	25	T	6:05	6:59	2:35	25	S	6:20	6:23	3:59
26	T	5:49	7:24	2:14	26	F	6:05	6:58	3:27	26	M	6:20	6:22	4:54
27	W	5:50	7:23	3:00	27	S	6:06	6:57	4:20	27	T	6:21	6:21	5:50
28	T	5:50	7:22	3:50	28	S	6:06	6:56	5:14	28	W	6:21	6:20	6:49
29	F	5:51	7:22	4:41	29	M	6:07	6:55	6:09	29	T	6:22	6:19	7:48
30	S	5:51	7:21	5:34	30	T	6:07	6:54	7:04	30	F	6:22	6:18	8:50
31	S	5:52	7:21	6:27	31	W	6:08	6:52	8:02					

October					November					December				
Date	Week Day	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Date	Week Day	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Date	Week Day	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
1	S	6:23	6:16	9:52	1	T	6:42	5:46	12:05	1	F	7:05	5:34	12:46
2	S	6:23	6:15	10:54	2	W	6:42	5:45	1:02	2	F	7:05	5:34	1:45
3	M	6:24	6:14	11:52	3	T	6:43	5:44	2:00	3	S	7:06	5:34	2:47
4	T	6:25	6:13	12:50	4	F	6:44	5:44	3:00	4	S	7:07	5:34	3:51
5	W	6:25	6:12	1:41	5	S	6:44	5:43	4:03	5	M	7:07	5:34	4:58
6	T	6:26	6:11	2:28	6	S	6:45	5:42	5:08	6	T	7:08	5:34	6:06
7	F	6:26	6:09	3:13	7	M	6:46	5:42	6:16	7	W	7:09	5:34	7:13
8	S	6:27	6:08	3:54	8	T	6:47	5:41	7:25	8	T	7:10	5:35	8:15
9	S	6:27	6:07	4:34	9	W	6:47	5:41	8:32	9	F	7:10	5:35	9:12
10	M	6:28	6:06	5:13	10	T	6:48	5:40	9:36	10	S	7:11	5:35	10:01
11	T	6:28	6:05	5:51	11	F	6:49	5:39	10:33	11	S	7:12	5:35	10:45
12	W	6:29	6:04	6:32	12	T	6:50	5:39	11:24	12	M	7:12	5:36	11:25
13	T	6:29	6:03	7:14	13	S	6:50	5:38	12:09	13	T	7:13	5:36	12:02
14	F	6:30	6:02	7:56	14	M	6:51	5:38	12:50	14	W	7:13	5:36	12:47
15	S	6:30	6:01	8:41	15	T	6:52	5:37	1:27	15	T	7:14	5:37	1:11
16	S	6:31	6:00	9:30	16	W	6:53	5:37	2:02	16	F	7:15	5:37	1:46
17	M	6:32	5:59	10:19	17	T	6:53	5:37	2:36	17	S	7:15	5:38	2:23
18	T	6:32	5:58	11:09	18	F	6:54	5:37	3:10	18	S	7:16	5:38	3:02
19	W	6:33	5:57	12:01	19	S	6:55	5:36	3:45	19	M	7:16	5:38	3:44
20	T	6:34	5:56	12:53	20	S	6:56	5:36	4:23	20	T	7:17	5:39	4:29
21	F	6:34	5:55	1:46	21	M	6:57	5:35	5:03	21	W	7:18	5:39	5:16
22	S	6:35	5:54	2:41	22	T	6:57	5:35	5:46	22	T	7:18	5:40	6:07
23	S	6:35	5:53	3:36	23	W	6:58	5:35	6:32	23	F	7:18	5:41	6:59
24	M	6:36	5:52	4:34	24	T	6:59	5:35	7:21	24	S	7:19	5:41	7:53
25	T	6:37	5:52	5:33	25	F	7:00	5:35	8:12	25	S	7:19	5:42	8:48
26	W	6:37	5:51	6:35	26	S	7:01	5:34	9:04	26	M	7:20	5:42	9:44
27	T	6:38	5:50	7:39	27	S	7:01	5:34	9:58	27	T	7:20	5:43	10:40
28	F	6:39	5:49	8:42	28	F	7:02	5:34	10:53	28	W	7:20	5:43	11:36
29	S	6:39	5:48	9:44	29	T	7:03	5:34	11:48	29	T	7:21	5:44	
30	S	6:40	5:47	10:43	30	W	7:04	5:34		30	F	7:21	5:44	12:35
31	M	6:41	5:46	11:38						31	S	7:22	5:45	1:35

CRENSHAW'S HIGH TEST BEANS

BEANS—LIMA BUSH VARIETIES

Culture—One pint of small seeded Lima plants from 100 to 125 feet sufficient for an ordinary garden, or one quart of the large seeded sorts. For succession, make two plantings four weeks apart. Mature in from 75 to 90 days from planting.

HENDERSON'S—This variety has enjoyed great popularity. They are two weeks earlier than the pole limas, and wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to the bush, bearing three to four small beans. Hardy growth, very prolific; continue in bearing till frost. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$13.00.

CRENSHAW'S LARGE WHITE—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable; best shell bean. Requires plenty of room and rich ground. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$13.00.

BURPEE'S—This is the best form of the well-known. Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the large size and excellent flavor of the beans make it desirable.

FORDHOOK—A large seeded variety, very prolific. Each pod contains from four to five rich, flat, delicious beans surpassing in quality all the other Limas. Bushes very erect, keeping the beans away from the ground. Plant some Fordhook beans this year in your garden of field. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$4.25; bu., \$16.00.

BEANS—LIMA POLE VARIETIES

SMALL or SIEVA—Similar in every respect to Large Lima except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South and immensely popular. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$3.75; bu., \$14.00.

FLORIDA BUTTER—The only sure-bearing Pole Lima bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine beans on poor land, begins early and stays late. Heavy, dependable bearer, quality good. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$3.75; bu., \$14.00.

BEANS—DWARF WAX OR YELLOW PODDED VARIETIES

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY—Of extra large size, handsome appearance and good quality, which makes it one of the most popular wax sorts in cultivation. Strong, upright, bush growing, pods are long, flat and of a very beautiful waxy color. A great favorite with the market gardeners of Florida. Excellent cropper. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.75; bu., \$14.00.

DAVIS KIDNEY—Of compact, upright growth, with pods long, straight, oval, and of waxy white color. Very vigorous habit and fairly productive. When picked young, quality is good. Seeds white, kidney shape. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$13.00.

DWARF BLACK WAX—One of the most prolific of early wax sorts, pods meaty, thick, waxy; good quality. Excellent garden sort, good shipper. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.25; bu., \$12.00.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES

One quart to 150 hills, 10 to 12 quarts to the acre in drills. Matures for table use in 48 to 85 days

Culture—More tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans, and should be sown two weeks later. Succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed according to the variety, from 3 to 4 feet apart. From five to six seeds are planted in each hill about two inches deep. As the matured bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the North, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the Southern States, especially in Florida, where the season of growth is almost the entire year. Rough cedar or similar poles about 7 to 8 feet high should be used.

KENTUCKY WONDER—An improved large podded strain, enormously productive. We believe this variety is the most useful of the green pod pole beans, suitable for use as snaps; an early, very prolific sort; vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing large clusters; pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching 9 or 10 inches, very crisp when young. Poles are literally covered from top to bottom with the silvery green pods. Stringless when young, finest quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; pk., \$3.75; bu., \$14.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—Strictly a southern bean and stands the heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds dark yellow. Per lb., 30c.

OLD HOMESTEAD—This we regard as far ahead of any other green-pod pole bean and is 10 days earlier, enormously productive and entirely stringless. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$3.50.

LAZY WIFE—So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps; pods grow in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless; rich, buttery flavor. Dry beans, which are white; fine for winter use. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c.

WHITE CREASEBACK—A fine, early, green podded pole bean of rapid growth and very productive; pods 5 to 6 inch, perfectly round and deeply creased; stringless. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

Kentucky Wonder, a Very Popular Variety and Enormously Productive

Crenshaw's high quality seed have stood the test of the most severe critics. Thousands of our customers are increasing their orders every year.

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES

One quart to 100-ft. drill, 1 bushel to acre.

Culture—Plant from end of December, and for succession, every two weeks until May. August and September are good months in which to plant them again. They are ready for the table in from thirty to fifty days. Beans do not require heavy manuring; in fact, if the soil is fairly good, it is better to use a good fertilizer. For field culture, plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 3 inches between the beans, covering the seed about 3 inches apart. Up to the time of blooming cultivate often, but never cultivate beans while the vines are wet after a rain.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS—The pods are handsome in appearance and of finest quality, rich green in color, very round and straight, five or more inches in length, solid and meaty. It is tender, brittle, and of excellent flavor, entirely stringless at all stages of growth. You can plant the Burpee Stringless at any time of the year that other Bush Beans will grow. It is "The Snap Bean" for home use and near-by markets. Try it and you will be convinced that we are right. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00.

EXTRA EARLY ROUND-POD RED VALENTINE—This is probably one of the oldest of all the green-podded beans, and is today as largely planted as any bean on the market, on account of its most excellent eating qualities, its earliness and prolificness. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.

BLACK VALENTINE—An old variety that has again sprung into popular favor on account of its earliness, prolificness and good shipping qualities; this bean is planted very largely by market gardeners and large shippers of green beans. It will withstand early and late frosts. Pods are handsome. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—Similar in all respects to the ordinary Refugee, but is two weeks earlier, enormously prolific, and from its earliness is almost certain to produce a crop in any kind of season. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.

REFUGEE or 1000-to-1—The popular canning and shipping sort. This bean is one of the most prolific of all the green-podded sorts. Bush is



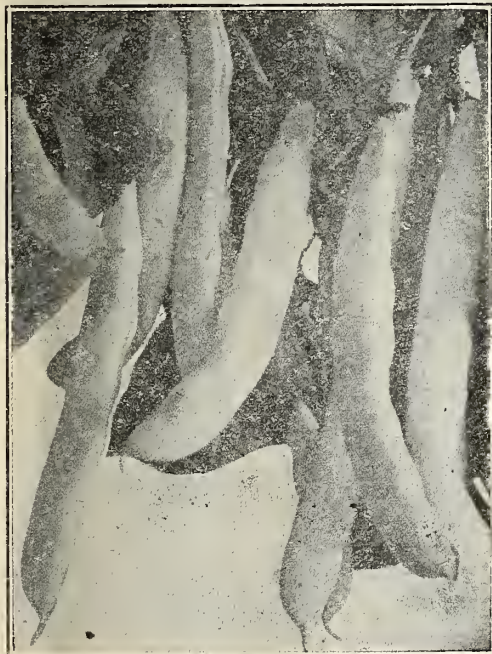
Extra Early Round-Pod Red Valentine

strong and vigorous and very hardy. The pods are long, round, and of fine appearance. Grown very largely for canning and shipping; good sort for late planting. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$11.00.



Burpee's Stringless

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN-POD—One of the most popular green-podded beans. It is an early sort, of the very best quality. It is entirely stringless, as the name implies. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length, of a light green color, very tender and vines are abundantly prolific. This bean is most desirable for home use. We recommend it to our customers as one of the very best beans for the purpose. You will be well pleased with this variety of green pod. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; peek, \$2.75; bu., \$10.



Giant Stringless Green Pod

ELIMINATE BEAN DISEASES BY BUYING THE SEED FROM US

Diseases affecting the bean are carried over from season to season by diseased seed. This means that if you had trouble with your beans last year, if you use seed from that crop, you will under all probabilities have the same trouble this year. Eliminate this danger by buying CLEAN seed from us. Remember that without good seed you cannot produce a profitable crop.

SEE SPRAYING TABLE ON PAGE 30

CRENSHAW'S SELECTED BEET SEED

Use 6 to 8 Pounds to the Acre.

CULTURE—The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. In this latitude beets are sown in January to May, and from August 1 to December. Some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. Seeds should be soaked 12 hours before planting, as this softens the bur and allows the seed germ to prove itself much quicker. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Two ounces will sow 50 feet of row, 6 to 8 pounds, one acre. Mature for table use 40 to 60 days from germination.

TABLE VARIETIES (Turnip Beets)

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out-of-doors; very early, small top, roots dark red, roundish on top; flat bottom, very small tap root; flesh dark red, zones with lighter shade. Oz., 10c ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LENTZ'S EXTRA EARLY TURNIP—This variety has become very popular with many of our gardeners, both for shipment and near-by markets, many of them preferring it to Eclipse. A splendid variety. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Improved Early Blood Turnip

for an exceptionally long time. Used for table and cattle; resists droughts better than any other variety. Deep red; grows entirely under ground. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

When ordering Beet Seeds, do not overlook to include Mangels and Half Sugar Mangels. Every year sees an increased acreage of this wonderful stock feed. It has no equal as a milk producer and a general tonic. You can make no mistake by planting mangels.

SWISS CHARD or SEA KALE is becoming more popular every year in this country, and should be given a place in every garden. Grown for leaves only, cooked like spinach; considered superior by many. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

DEWING'S TURNIP—Smooth, red turnip beet of excellent quality, one that has proven to be of equal value as a market beet as well as for home use. Flesh is sweet and tender and remains so for a long period of time. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance you cannot beat this beet. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A dark red beet, smooth and of uniform size. It keeps well, thus making it one of the best sorts for the main crop. Quality excellent. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD—Large, quick growth and of bright red color. An excellent home sort of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

EDMAND'S EARLY TURNIP—Flesh dark red and of first-class quality, medium in size, round and smooth. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP—Dark red beet, tender; good shipper; small top and quick growing; retains color after cooking. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LONG BLOOD RED—An old standard variety. Splendid keeper and of fine quality, remaining sweet and tender

STOCK FEEDING VARIETY

MANGEL WURZEL or STOCK FEEDING—Extra large, especially for stock. Great feed for producing milk as well as fat producer. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre in drills about 3 feet apart in early spring. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE—Sow in drills 3 to 5 inches apart in rows a foot apart during winter or early spring, fertilizing heavy with stable manure.

GIANT GREEN GLOBE—This variety is not grown for its tuber; large, globular heads, the edible part. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00.

JERUSALEM—(Tubers only; no seed)—Sometimes used as a table vegetable when picked, but their great value is for feeding hogs. See Farm List. Write for prices.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE—Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil. For this section, the sowing of seed is preferable. Soak over night in water; plant either in spring or fall.

PALMETTO SEED—The Palmetto is one of the very best varieties for Florida; is early yielder, even and regular in growth.

PALMETTO ROOTS—Same as Palmetto seed. \$1.75 per 100.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—This variety is a selection from French stock and quite a favorite with truckers. Pkg., 25c.

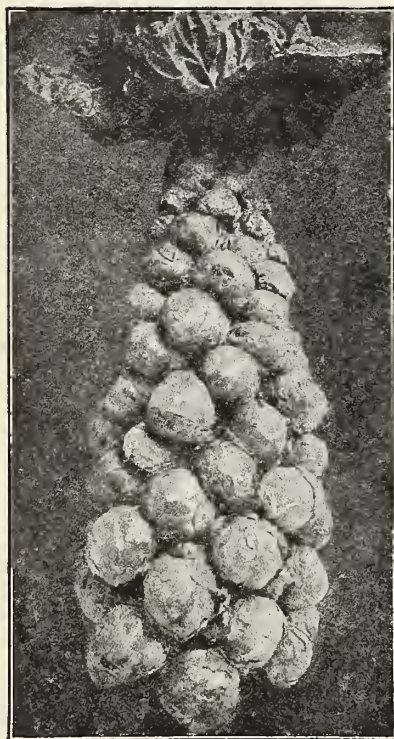
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Grows 2 to 3 feet in height, producing on the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages. Break off leaves in Fall to give the little heads more room in which to grow.

PERFECTION—A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. It will grow in Florida all winter and should be in every home garden. (See illustration). Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Palmetto Asparagus, the Best Variety for Florida and of Excellent Quality.



Perfection Brussels Sprout.

CRENSHAW'S SUPERIOR CABBAGE SEED

Culture—Have soil in your bed in the best possible condition. Do not make it too rich or plants will grow quickly and consequently be weak. Such plants will not stand the shock of transplanting. Soil that has been manured the previous year is preferred. Seed should be drilled 6 inches apart, not too thick; cover lightly and press soil down firmly around seed. Keep plants watered and free from weeds. Plant during February and March; again in July and August. For Spring and Summer crop sow from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1. Six oz. seed will make plants to set an acre. Cabbage needs constant cultivation to succeed best. We advise rows 2½ feet apart, with plants 18 inches apart in row. The varieties we list are those we know will give the greatest of satisfaction.

CRENSHAW'S FLORIDA DRUMHEAD—A splendid cabbage, resembling Early Summer, but is slightly earlier, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to split and run to seed. For several years, grown by some of Florida's largest and most experienced growers, who declare it to be one of the finest strains of Drumhead Cabbage introduced. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

CHINESE CABBAGE (Pe-Tsai)—This variety is different from the ordinary cabbage, resembling the Cos lettuce, with solid head and few outer leaves. Very



Crenshaw Florida Drumhead

productive, with blanched head and is in greater demand than the loose-leaf variety known as celery cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—A favorite round-headed variety making larger heads than the Wakefield, but coming in from a week to ten days later.

ALL-HEAD EARLY—Many of our local gardeners are having great success with this variety. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape, size; tender. Summer and Winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

SURE-HEAD—All head, and always sure to head; this very popular variety is rightly named Sure-head, because it never fails to form a good solid head, even on poor soil, but the richer the soil, the larger and finer the head; it is the finest late cabbage in country; best market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

TRUE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This is a favorite sort with market gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest cabbage both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—This is one of the reliable cabbages for early spring planting. Is short-stemmed, upright, and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The largest and most reliable heading red cabbage yet introduced; round, solid heads.

FINE EARLY WINNIGSTADT—Rarely fails to form good, solid heads, even when other varieties fail entirely; heads coneshaped and a good keeper.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—A few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. Profitable for late fall or early spring planting.



Charleston Wakefield

SUCCESSION—Largely a market gardeners' variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity it is almost ten days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch. Is firm and solid, a very sure header, and stands shipment well, arriving in good condition and color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

PROFITABLE CAULIFLOWER SEED

Use 4 ounces seed to the acre.

Culture—Sow from July to October in the beds, not too rich; in fact, it is much better to make seedbeds of the same earth to which plants are to be moved. Do not allow plants to attain more than two leaves before removing to a box, setting plants about one inch apart each way. While there they must be well watered. When they are large enough to transplant to the field, be careful to water plants as they are set, then cultivate same as cabbage. Cauliflower requires much more cultivation and closer attention.

EARLY FAVORITE—While not quite so early as the Early Snowball variety, it is an exceedingly hardy and easily grown sort, and by far the best for inexperienced growers, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts will fail. The plants are large and form solid, crisp heads, very tender and of exceptionally fine quality; and is also a good keeper. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$9.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Without doubt the best variety for market gardeners. It is adapted for either forcing or field growing. This variety will, when properly treated, make large solid heads. Our strain of Early Snowball Cauliflower is of the very finest and we are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States. For the last few seasons we have had a splendid trade on this Early Snowball seed from all over the best cauliflower sections of the state. In the shipment of cauliflower the half-barrel crate is used extensively as a container. Beyond question this is the best variety grown in Florida. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$9.00; lb., \$32.

CRENSHAW'S FRENCH GROWN CELERY SEED

Regardless of the difficulties in securing celery seed that came up to our standards, we have been able to contract for the best celery seed on the market. Order early to avoid disappointments.

Culture—Celery requires a moist and fertile soil. If your soil is not fertile you must make it so by heavy applications of well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. In Florida and on the Gulf Coast sow seed for general crop during August and September. Such seed must not be covered more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and bed must be well shaded. As plants get from 4 to 6 inches high shear off tops 2 or 3 times to make stocky plants. Transplant when 6 inches high into trenches, and as the plants grow draw earth up around them, leaving small bunch of leaves exposed to blanch stalks.

FRENCH GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—After trying various kinds of celery in Florida for market gardeners and truckers, we have found that there is but one variety that they can depend on for a sure crop to sell for fancy prices; it is the Golden Self-Blanching. There is no other variety equal to it. We have our stock especially grown for us by the most reliable growers in France. It is pure and reliable. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00.

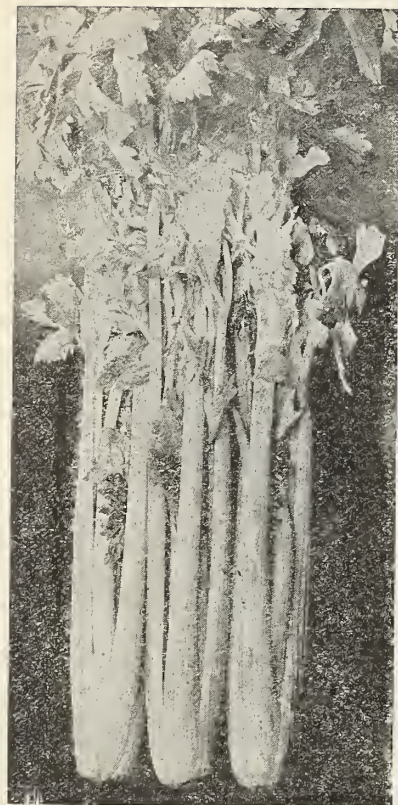
WHITE PLUM—An early variety that requires little earthing to blanch. A very desirable variety for home and market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

SMOOTH CELERIAC—This strain is superior in many respects to the older varieties, as it is fine-grained, free from the side roots which are usually found on most varieties; has short top and produces large bulb of fine quality, good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CARROTS

Four Pounds to the Acre

Culture—Select a deep, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year; if ground is freshly manured, roots will grow pronged and ill-shaped. Sow in drills 18 to 20 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, pressing the earth evenly over the seeds. Seeds should be soaked before planting.



French Golden Self-Blanching

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—An improvement over the old Long Orange, in that the roots, while weighing fully as much, are shorter and deeper colored. Very sweet, crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

DANVERS—Very popular on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium size; flesh sweet, crisp, tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

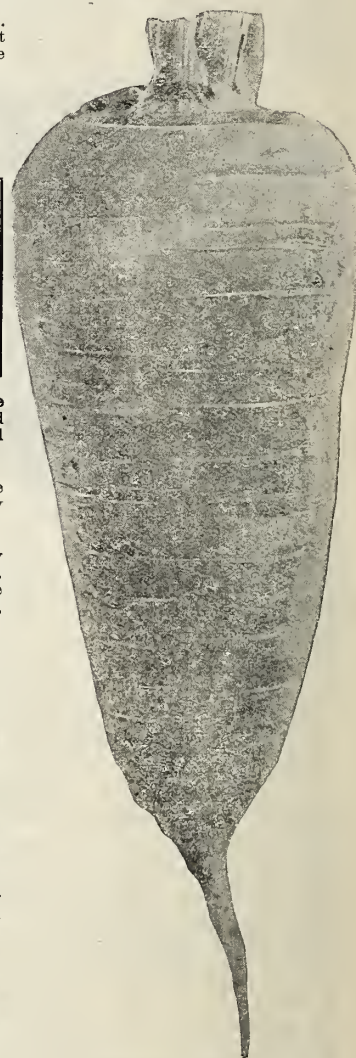
HALF LONG—An intermediate sort with deep orange-colored flesh, very sweet and tender; one of the best. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grows one-third

out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above the ground with small tops. In light, rich ground grows to a large size. Flesh rather coarse. Used for stock feed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

OXHEART or GUERANDE—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

CHANTENAY—This is a half-long variety and is unexcelled in quality and productiveness. Very uniform in growth. Flesh deep golden orange color. Roots about 3 inches in diameter at top, about 5 inches long, gradually tapering to the base. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Chantenay Carrot

COLLARDS

Culture—One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, or 150 feet of row. Sow in Spring or Summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers.

IMPROVED WHITE GEORGIA—Called Cabbage Collards on account of its close bunching growth and light green leaves resembling the cabbage. Combining the hardness and reality of the collard with the whiteness and crispness of the cabbage. A great improvement over the old long Green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM—The old-fashioned variety; much esteemed, but does not compare with the White Georgia, although it is of very fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A North Carolina variety, with short stems and large spreading leaves; easily withstands summer droughts and winter cold. Quality and flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 lbs. or more. Plants grow about 30 in. high, 30 to 40 in. across. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

CRENSHAW'S SUGAR AND ROASTING CORN

Culture—Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, 5 to 6 kernels in the hill, or rows 4 feet apart, scattering seeds thinly in the row. One quart will plant 200 hills; 1 peck one acre.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—It is hardy and productive, tender and very sugary, remaining longer in condition suitable for boiling than any other variety of Sweet Corn. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all the late sorts.

PREMO—The earliest of all Sweet Corn. It is even harder than Extra Early Adams. We highly recommend it to our customers and are sure that a trial will prove it to be one of the best Sweet Corns offered.

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN—This produces very large ears. Some have been known to weigh two to three pounds. Quality much superior to many corns offered. It is very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the Stowell's, and the cobs are larger. The kernels are flatter, but are not borse-tooth shape.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—This variety is sweet. Kernels are small and very pointed. Quality is of the best, and it has rapidly grown in favor since being introduced. The ears are of good size and produce in great abundance, a single stalk often yielding 3 to 4 good ears.

ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY—Popular first early sort for first planting. Good size and matures very early. Valuable for market gardeners.

ADAMS' EARLY—Matures later than the Extra Early, but makes larger ear.

GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN—It can be briefly described as a Golden Yellow Country Gentleman. The kernels are long and pointed and are borne on a very slender cob in irregular rows. In its green state the kernels are light yellow, but they cook to a bright yellow. The stalks grow to about 4 to 5 feet high, and bear from two to four ears. The shucks are tinged with brown and the tip of silk is also slightly brown; the ears vary in size, but average about five inches in length—rather smaller than the old-fashioned Sweet Corn, but easily handled in eating. The flavor is delicious, and in sweetness and tenderness resembles both parents—Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. It is as early as the former, being one of the first of the main crop varieties. We hope every one of our customers who has a spot in his garden will try it.

BLACK MEXICAN—We highly recommend this variety of sweet corn for family use. Can be planted later than the other varieties, grains bluish black, very sweet and of fine flavor.

POP CORN

GOLDEN BEAUTY—A variety which for rare beauty, extreme earliness, great productiveness, crispness, sweetness and depth of grain and smallness of cob cannot to be excelled; good popper. Lb., 15c.

MONARCH WHITE RICE—A very fine variety, clear, white and very productive. Pops beautifully. Crisp, large and as white as down. Lb., 15c.

Stowell's Evergreen

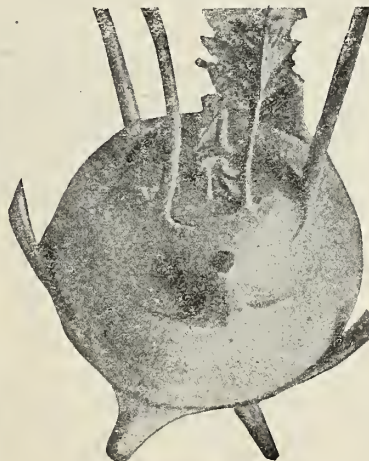
Country Gentleman

CRESS

Cress is used for garnishing and table decoration. No well-appointed meal is complete without the appearance of this delicate plant. Also delicious as a salad. Very easily grown and always ready for use.

CURLED or PEPPER GRASS—This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a very agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. Repeated sowing is necessary to secure a succession. Pkt., 15c.

TRUE WATER CRESS—This is quite distinct from the former, and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place is found, in gravelly muck lands along the borders of a small, rapid stream. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seeds and extension of roots. Pkt., 25c.



White Vienna Kohlrabi

See Planting Table for information on seasons and soils for the planting of seeds to get the best results.

KOHLRABI

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. Also known as "Turnip-Rooted" cabbage. Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, thin when up. One ounce to 100 yards of row.

This vegetable should be grown by everyone who is interested in the cultivation of land, whether on a large or small scale.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color; have a cabbage flavor. Pkt., 16c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

BROCCOLI

Culture—Same as Cauliflower, page 9.

EARLY LARGE WHITE—Similar to Cauliflower in appearance, but of taller growth and heads not quite so compact. Plant 4 to 6 ounces per acre. Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c.

CRENSHAW'S STRAIN OF CUCUMBER SEED

1½ to 2 pounds per acre.

Culture—For early use, plant as soon as the ground is warm; pickles, a month later. Form hills 6 feet apart by digging holes 18 inches square and 1 foot deep, and filling them nearly level with the surface with well-rotted manure, or better still, with very rich earth. Mix this with the soil beneath, then draw back the top soil, forming a broad, flat hill, 4 to 6 inches above the surface. In this plant 15 to 20 seeds, covering them 1 inch deep. When the plants commence to run, thin to three in a hill.



Crenshaw's
Improved
Extra Early
White Spine
Cucumber

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE—This variety is one of the most productive ever offered. It produces cucumbers of the finest form and most salable size for shipping purposes. It is of a dark green color and a favorite with large truckers and gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—The standard all-around variety. It makes an excellent fruit and delicious. The smaller fruits are used for packing and the larger ones are often allowed to ripen for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

EMERALD—One of the earliest varieties of cucumbers to mature. It is of excellent quality, perfectly smooth, and has proven to be one of the very best varieties for shipping. If you are growing

cucumbers for shipment to market, this is the variety to plant. Strain cannot be excelled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—An excellent sort, much used for forcing; also good for open ground. Very early and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY FORTUNE—Full blooded and extremely early; wonderfully productive; a model in shape; of the most inviting and attractive deep green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

DAVIS PERFECT—This cucumber is being favored more every year by our Florida truckers. Has few seeds; desirable for slicing. Deep green, uniform size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KLONDYKE—This variety is very early, dark green in color. A good keeper. We recommend this variety to grow for Northern markets. More largely planted by market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

—This variety of cucumber will be found to produce less culls and more perfect shaped fruit than most any other sort now on the market. Color dark green. Very crisp and tender. Excellent for shipping, highly prized by the market gardener. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.



Crenshaw's Evergreen White Spine, An Excellent Cucumber for Shipping

EGG PLANT

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Rich purple color; oblong in shape, more productive than the New York Purple. Will stand more heat than any other variety. Bushes stand high up, holding the fruit well off the ground, thereby preserving the fruit better than other sorts during rainy weather; also diminishes number of blight fruit to great extent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

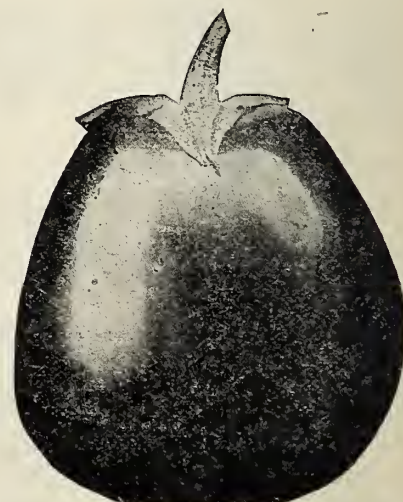
Culture—Eggplant seed germinate slowly and should be started in a strong heat. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart, pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting. One ounce for 1,000 plants; requires about 4 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing.

BLACK BEAUTY—The fruit of this eggplant is ready for market fully ten days earlier than other varieties. The skin is a rich, purplish black, making a very attractive fruit. Truckers will not make a mistake by planting Black Beauty as a main crop. We grow our stock especially for the critical market gardeners of Florida. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE

THORNLESS—For years this variety has been the standard for Southern market gardeners and shippers. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. In a properly

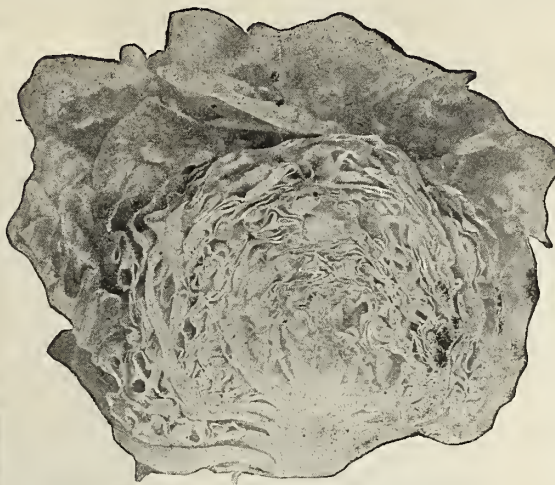
cultivated crop, streaked off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. The earliest of all large-fruited varieties, and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which are so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. You will make no mistake by planting this variety of eggplant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.



Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

CRENSHAW'S FLORIDA ADAPTED LETTUCE SEED

Culture—If you are prepared with hot-beds, lettuce can be grown at almost any season of the year by selecting the forcing sorts that will form heads under a glass. The very quickest way to get a start is to plant seeds in a bed of rich earth, and when plants grow select the strongest and most healthy for transplanting into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 inches in the drills; cultivate same as cabbage. Will not head in hot weather. Plant in the fall for best results. The soil should be rich and its growth pushed in order to produce crisp, tender heads. It should not be sown thickly in a bed and allowed to grow up spindling and tough, to go to seed early and finally die out. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.



BIG BOSTON

CRENSHAW'S MARKET—Too much praise cannot be given our strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties throughout the large trucking sections of Florida. It may be grown in open ground for summer and fall use or in frames, under canvas, and always makes large, fine heads, with thoroughly blanched hearts. crisp, tender, white, sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

TRIANON COS or CELERY

LETTUCE—A distinct variety of excellent quality. Heads are somewhat conical in shape and, if tied up shortly before cutting, it will blanch nicely; solid heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUT-

TER—This variety, commonly known as the Royal Summer Cabbage Lettuce, attains a large, strong growth in comparatively short time; forms a very solid head of rich, creamy yellow leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

LARGE DRUMHEAD or VIC-

TORIA—Heads are remarkably large compact, crisp, tender; fine summer sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

BOSTON MARKET—One of the earliest to head. A splendid sort. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE-SEEDED TENNIS-

BALL—A quick grower; of fine flavor; crisp, tender; large, firm. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MAY KING—Is an extremely early lettuce which will stand forcing. Larger than Big Boston. Good shipper and for home garden. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

HANSON—Plant large, forming a flat head resembling that of a cabbage. Outer leaves light green, with prominent light-colored veins; inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and very sweet. The best for late spring planting to head in warm weather. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON—A very popular variety with those gardeners who want a large-heading, forcing sort. Leaves light green in color. An ideal lettuce for all purposes and greatly in demand on all markets. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KALE

Culture—Sow in seed bed about the middle of spring, and when of suitable size, transplant from 20 to 30 inches each way and cultivate like cabbage. The crown or center of the plant is the part used.

DWARF GREEN SCOTCH

CURLED—The variety in most general use; stands winter without protection. Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

EMERALD ISLE—This new sort makes a very desirable and much more attractive vegetable than the Siberian or Blue Kale. The color is a perfect green, leaves well crimped, stands winter well; no doubt will take place of old sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

GOURDS

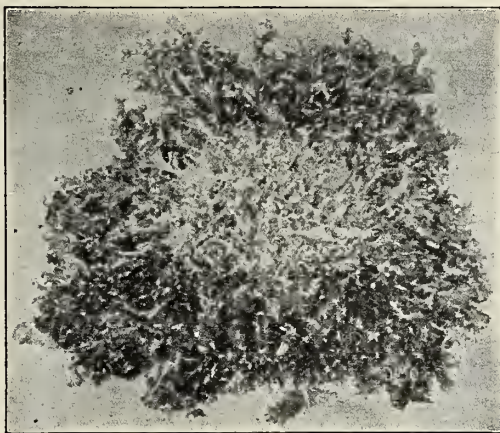
DIPPER GUARD—Very valuable for dippers; grows on fences and trellises.

SUGAR TROUGH—Grows to a very large size; holds from 4 to 10 gallon; used for many purposes, such as buckets, baskets, nest boxes, lard cans, etc.

JAPANESE NEST-EGG—Small white-fruited sort, the fruit resembling the egg of a hen. When properly dried they are light and durable; they make the best of nest-eggs. Grown on a trellis the vines serve as an ornamental screen. They should not be planted in very rich soil, as the fruits will grow too large for nest eggs.

ENDIVE

Culture—Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started thin out to 10 inches apart to the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loose in an upright bunch. This bleaches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 lbs. will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE

Endive is so easily raised and the leaves, when used as greens, so crisp and tender, that everyone should have some of this relish planted in their garden.

GREEN CURLED—Best variety for general use. The deep green leaves beautifully cut and curled; easily blanched, very crisp and tender; fine flavored. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

WHITE CURLED—It does not need blanching to prepare it for use; midribs naturally pale golden yellow; finely cut and curled leaves almost white. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

SEE SPRAYING TABLE ON PAGE 30

CRENSHAW'S IMPROVED MUSKMELONS AND CANTALOUPE

The Kind You Want for a Discriminating Market
The Kind You Like for Your Own Table

Culture—A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, is of the first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and, after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity. One ounce will plant about 80 hills, four pounds to plant an acre. Mature in from 65 to 80 days.

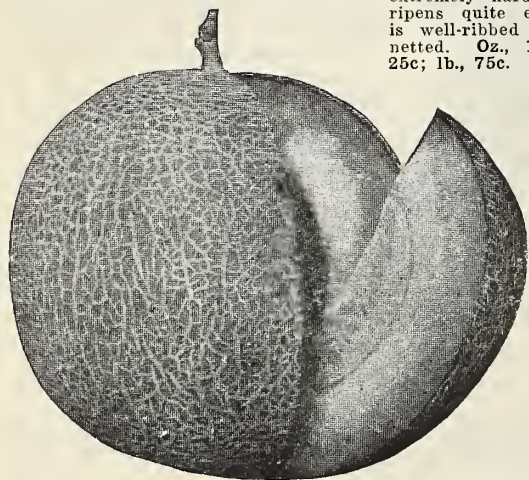
ROCKY FORD—This is a small, oblong cantaloupe, green flesh, and has the most delicious flavor, surpassing all other sorts. For several years past this variety has gained a great reputation in the Northern and Western markets, selling at a much higher price than any other varieties offered; in fact, often selling for nearly twice as much. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH PERFECTION MUSKMELON—In this melon we are convinced we have indeed a perfect muskmelon. In shape it is nearly round, as on the market. The flesh is thick, very solid, salmon in color, and extraordinarily sweet. It is very attractive, grows uniform in size, making an even pack, and carries well when shipped. We are sure that a trial of this melon will prove to be more than satisfactory. Many growers do not hesitate to say that it is much better than the Rocky Ford. We recommend it as an excellent breakfast melon. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—A strain of small green nutmeg in which the ribs are more pronounced and netting closer. Flesh coarse, thick, sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY NUTMEG—A popular variety for early market, as it is thick at the bottom end as at the side. Its color is dark green until it commences to ripen; it then turns yellow. At first sight of turning it is time to pick. Growers who expect to ship, or even market them at home, should not wait until it is fully ripe. If picked two or three days ahead, it will then reach the consumer at the right time. It is a handsome melon, slightly netted, firm flesh, and with small seed cavity. It is a quick grower and a heavy yielder. Fruit will average 8 to 15 pounds with good season and proper cultivation. Give it a trial. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

FORDHOOK or SWEET MARTHA—This is a salmon fleshed breakfast melon of finest quality and flavor. Extra early, very vigorous in growth and much more prolific than many others now extremely hardy and fruit ripens quite early. Fruit is well-ribbed and heavily netted. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Mammoth Perfection Muskmelon



Crenshaw's Pink Meat or Salmon Fleshed Muskmelon

LARGE HACKENSACK or TURK'S CAP—A large second early sort; very popular in some sections: flesh thick and very sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

BANANA—An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender banana-like fruit; skin white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. It often grows to be two feet or more in length. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

NETTED GEM—Early; good quality; very attractive. Flesh very sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PINK MEAT or SALMON FLESH—This variety is becoming a very popular melon with our Florida growers; also a very profitable one. When wrapped and packed in one layer crates, holding from 12 to 15 melons, it has sold much better in proportion than the Rocky Ford shipped in standard crates. It is rapidly growing in favor in the markets throughout the country. The melon is larger and longer than the Rocky Ford, averaging about six inches in length and four and a half to five inches in diameter with well defined ribs, heavily netted with a distinct stripe between. The flesh is a rich salmon color and fine grained. The seed cavity is unusually small, which accounts for its superior shipping qualities. It should not be picked until it will slip from the vine, and should not be planted extensively where there is heavy rainfall, as it is inclined to crack with too much moisture. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

We take great pride in the selection of our Muskmelon Seed and as a result our customers will derive the benefit by securing seed that will germinate and maintain a vigorous growth. Don't overlook this opportunity to secure your supply of melon seeds.

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used like Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated for medicinal purposes, or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is best for general use.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—A crimped or frilled variety; produces large leaves; makes a very fine salad; flavor is all that can be desired. Plant in fall for early spring salad. A popular variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

NEW CHINESE—Larger than most varieties. Very tender and delicious. Plants are very vigorous; leaves are large and crimped; one of the very best for salad. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

OSTRICH PLUME—An improvement over the old Southern Curled. Very popular. Leaves large, crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WHITE or ENGLISH—Good variety for salads; the seed is used also medicinally and as a seasoning for pickles. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

SMOOTH LEAF—Large leaf, not so much crimped as other sorts, making it more desirable as it is easier to prepare for table. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

We have many testimonials on file praising the quality of Crenshaw's seeds which you will find to be the best obtainable and very productive.

CRENSHAW'S PEPPER SEED

Culture—Cultivate as directed for eggplant, except that peppers may be transplanted a foot apart in 18-inch drills. Guano (hen dung) or other concentrated manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will not only be found to increase the production wonderfully, but will improve the quality of the fruit. Can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them.

RUBY KING (SWEET)—The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and when fully matured is of bright red color. Mild and pleasant and can be sliced and eaten as a salad. Single plants ripen from 8 to 10 fruits. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.

CHINESE GIANT—The largest of all. Very mild and delicious. This is the largest of all the peppers. Plants set 3 to 4 very large fruits quite early and continue until frost. Fruit thick and chunky; flesh very sweet and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

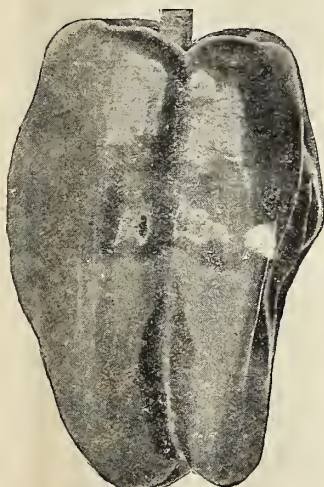
TOBASCO—This variety is used in the manufacture of Tobasco sauce. It is very hot, but good for family use. Try it. Pkt., 10c.

RED CHILI—A late variety. Pods bright, rich red, about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at base, tapering to a sharp point; exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 10c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A well known medium early variety having a slender twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 10c.

RUBY GIANT PEPPER—This variety is similar to Ruby King, but larger and a little earlier; makes an excellent pepper for serving green or preserving. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$5.50.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE (HOT)—Is a large, oblong variety, which is not sweet and mild, as thought by some. Seeds very hot. For pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.



Ruby King Pepper

PARSLEY

Culture—Sow at any time from August to April in drills 15 inches apart. It requires 3 to 6 weeks for parsley to germinate. Soak the seed 12 hours before planting.

MOSS-CURLED—An excellent free-growing sort with pale green leaves of handsome appearance. Used exclusively for garnishing and table decorations. The best for market and private gardens.

PLAIN LEAVED—Is very hardy, a strong grower and is excellent for seasoning.



White Velvet Okra

OKRA or GUMBO

Culture—Sow seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills, 2 feet apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather when quite green and 1½ inches long.

WHITE VELVET—This variety is a great improvement on the old White or Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing large crops of smooth, tender pods. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD—The plant of this desirable variety is enormously productive. The pods are long, slender, deep green, and remain tender much longer than most others. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

DWARF GREEN—This variety is of dwarf habit, with long, green pods. It has been planted by market gardeners for several years, and has proven profitable. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

PARSNIPS

Culture—Sow thickly in drills from September to December for winter and spring crop. One cunce of seed to 150 feet of drill; 3 lbs. to the acre.

IMPROVED SUGAR HOLLOW CROWN

—One of the best and handsomest to be found. Broad shoulder, hollow crown; by far best parsnips known. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

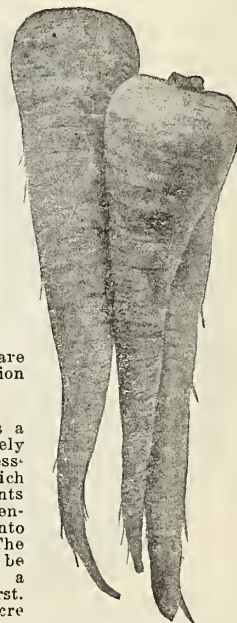
HERBS

Culture—The seeds should be sown in spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted about 4 inches. They should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossoms develop, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

CARAWAY—The seeds of this herb are used for flavoring, and render satisfaction when used for this purpose. Pkt., 10c.

SAGE—Cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more exclusively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in the spring on very rich ground. Cultivate often and thin the plants to 16 inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plants are coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality to the first. It requires 4 to 5 pounds to plant an acre in drills. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

THYME—Used both green and dry. Should be in every garden. Pkt., 25c.



Improved Sugar Hollow Crown Parsnips

CRENSHAW'S GENUINE TENERIFFE GROWN ONION SEED

We have specialized in onion seeds and onion sets for many years and the success of the Crenshaw's seed in this particular product is well known among the majority of truck growers. Our stock is the genuine Teneriffe-grown. Special pamphlet on Bermuda onion culture sent upon request.

Culture—The onion, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. Sow thinly in drills about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 1 foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually, so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

WHITE BERMUDA—This is the standard variety for market crops for shipping. While it is known as "White Bermuda," it is really a light straw-color or pale yellow. We make this explanation, as many who grow it for the first time expect to find a pure white onion. Less than six months are required from the time of sowing the seed to the full maturity and shipment of the crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

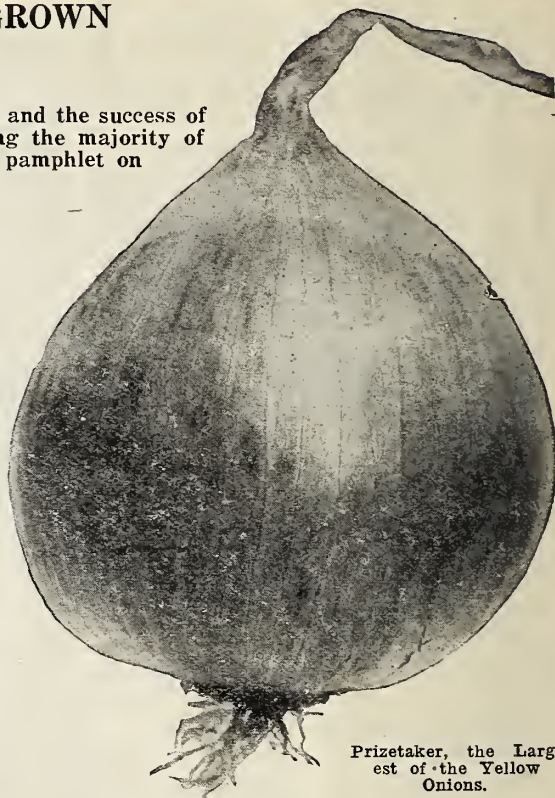
RED BERMUDA—Identical with White Bermuda, except the color is a pale waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red onion is preferred. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA—This is the onion that is so highly prized because of its earliness, its beautiful appearance and ready market. Our seed is genuine, imported from Teneriffe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

LOUISIANA CREOLE—The most reliable variety in the South. It is of good size and mild flavor, colored red. It is by far the best shipping onion grown in the Southern States. The keeping qualities of the Louisiana Creole onion are unsurpassed, and the yield is enormous. Our seed stock for years has been grown by the most reliable and best posted onion growers in the South. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

WHITE CREOLE—We do not claim this to be an improvement on the Louisiana Creole, excepting color. It is pure white, which makes its appearance much more desirable for table use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

PRIZETAKER—The largest of all yellow onions. Resembles the large Spanish varieties. Flesh sweet, tender and mild. This is no doubt the handsomest yellow onion on the market. Grows to weight of one pound or more from seed. Shape is nearly a globe. It is a bright straw color, has a small neck, matures early. Unsurpassed for home market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.



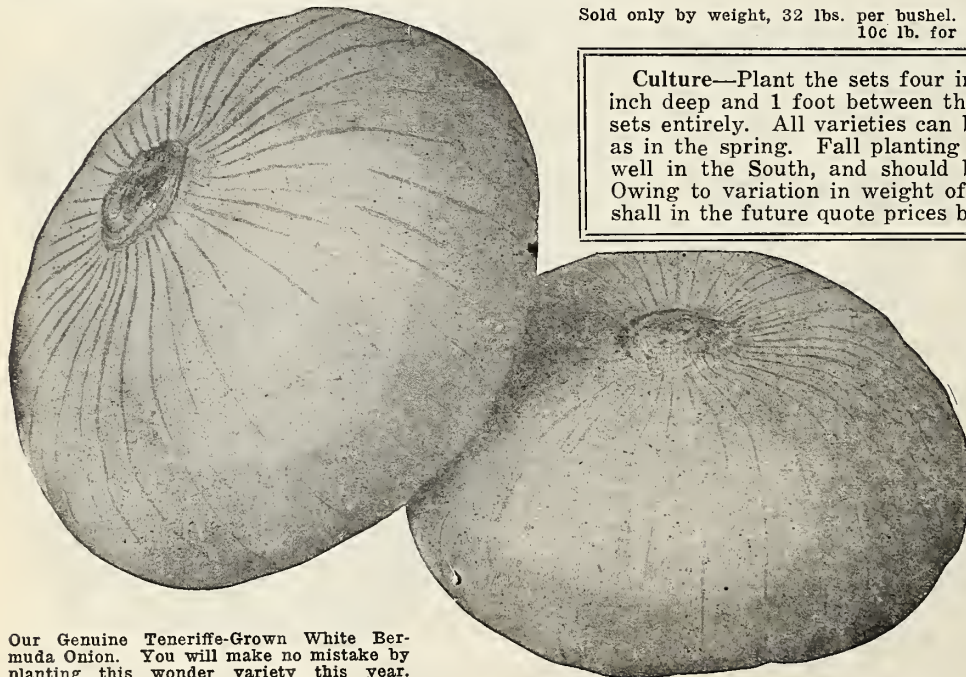
Prizetaker, the Largest of the Yellow Onions.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Neat, round shape, firm and solid and a splendid keeper. Fine flavor. Skin an amber-brown color. One of the best for fall planting.

ONION SETS

Sold only by weight, 32 lbs. per bushel. In ordering Onion Sets by mail add 10c lb. for postage.

Culture—Plant the sets four inches apart in rows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. All varieties can be set out in the fall, as well as in the spring. Fall planting of onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced. Owing to variation in weight of sets at different seasons we shall in the future quote prices by weight instead of measure.



Our Genuine Teneriffe-Grown White Bermuda Onion. You will make no mistake by planting this wonder variety this year.

WHITE BERMUDA SETS—Our White Bermuda Sets of a high quality and uniform size. Place your order early for these. Lb., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

SILVER SKINS—A very desirable onion and highly prized by many growers. The Silver Skins when young are very desirable for bunching and find a ready market at the highest price. Good market variety for every purpose. Lb., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

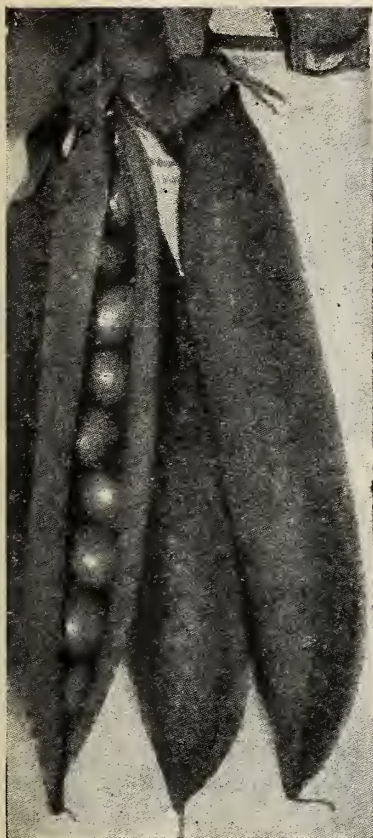
YELLOW DANVERS—Noted for excellent qualities and market value. Lb., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.

WHITE MULTIPLIERS—A good onion for almost every purpose.

SHALLOTS—Small size onion which grows in clusters. A Southern vegetable. Lb., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

CRENSHAW'S PROLIFIC PEAS

One and a half bushels required to an acre. Prices do not include postage. If ordered by mail add 15c per quart.



Gradus or Prosperity

Culture—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, planting seed 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, a good plan is to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth.

MAMMOTH LUSCIOUS or MELTING SUGAR—Grows five to six feet high; very productive; producing large, broad pods, which are of fine flavor and very tender. Should be cooked and eaten, pods and all, the same as snap beans. A good variety for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; pk., \$4.00; bu., \$15.00.

BLISS EVERBEARING—A stout vine; yields immense number of short pods, which are filled with peas of the largest size. They cook quickly, having a fine flavor, and are very sweet and tender. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; pk., \$4.00; bu., \$15.00.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—About five feet high, of strong growth, pods large, round and well filled. Seed large and excellent for summer use. Undoubtedly one of the most productive of garden varieties and a favorite for market. Plant a few of this variety for your own use. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.50.

GRADUS or PROSPERITY—The greatest improvement in wrinkled peas that has been offered in years. An extra early sort of unequalled quality. Vines grow about 2 feet and stand up well; do not require staking. The peas are tender and sweet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; pk., \$3.75; bu., \$13.00.

EARLY ALASKA—The best early pea seed of bluish color, well rounded and filled out and of the finest flavor. Very prolific for an extra early variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3; bu., \$11.

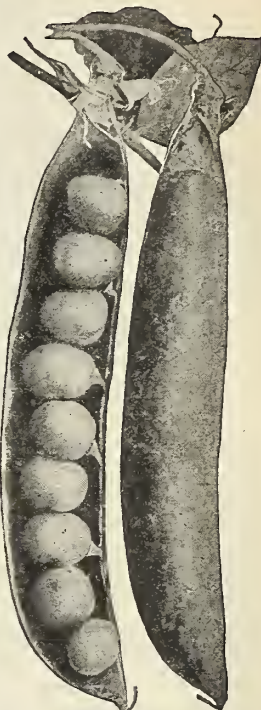
FIRST AND BEST—This is one of the best, first and early sorts. Very productive and free grower. Pods contain from five to seven medium sized, smooth peas of fair quality.

AMERICAN WONDER—The first variety of dwarf compact growth and early maturity, having a wrinkled seed and rich flavor. While a number of improved varieties have been introduced since, this still remains a leading favorite for home and market. The vines grow only 8 to 10 inches high, and pods mature in quick succession to the Extra Early. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.75; bu., \$13.00.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—This variety is midway in character of vine and pod between the American Wonder and McLean's Little Gem, and combines the good qualities of each. One of the very best for the family garden. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; pk., \$3.75; bu., \$13.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT—Grows about five feet high. Pods are light and full. A prolific bearer and one of the very best peas we handle—undoubtedly one of the most productive of garden varieties and has long been a favorite among the market gardeners.

IMPROVED TALL TELEPHONE—One of our best tall-growing wrinkled varieties, that has been found exceedingly profitable by both home and market gardeners. Grows five or six feet tall, and must be "rushed"; immensely productive, bearing 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. Has that excellent, sugary flavor, so desirable in garden peas. Seed crop this year has been much better than for the last two or three years and prices are again lower, and within reach of most gardeners. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; pk., \$3.00; bu., \$14.00.



Nott's Excelsior

PUMPKIN

Culture—Two pounds per acre; 8 to 12 feet apart. Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but are cultivated the same. Care must be taken not to plant them close to squash or melons, as they will mix and spoil their quality.

LARGE YELLOW—Grows large and is adapted for cooking purposes and feeding stock. They are variable in shape, some being flattened at the end, others round or long. Of deep, yellow color, fine and of excellent flavor. It will pay you to plant this variety on your farm.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—Large, round, soft shell, salmon color; very productive; best for stock. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

CRENSHAW'S SMALL FLORIDA—A small, round, very sweet pumpkin; especially adapted to Southern climate. Excellent for cooking purposes and highly prized by the market gardener. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

CASHAW CROOKNECK—Cultivated in the South for table use. Two kinds, yellow and green striped with yellow, the latter preferred. Flesh fine grain, yellow, very sweet and better than any winter squash. A good producer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.



Large Yellow Pumpkin

When making out your order this spring don't fail to include some of Crenshaw's Genuine Tenerife-Grown Bermuda Onion Seeds, which assures you purity of stock and germination.

CRENSHAW'S CELEBRATED WATERMELON SEED GROWN FOR US IN FLORIDA

Culture—Watermelons will grow and produce where cantaloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about 8 feet apart, 8 to 12 in a hill. When plants are well up, thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean until the vines touch. Two pounds per acre.



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake. One of the Finest Melons on the Market

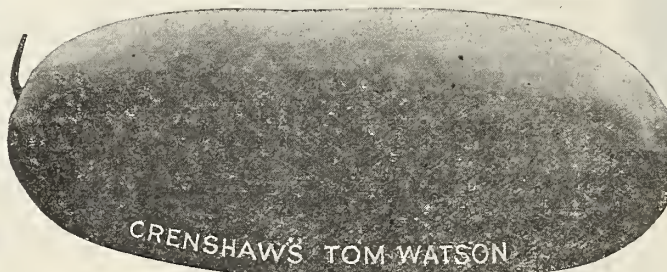
FLORIDA FAVORITE—This melon originated in Florida. It is an excellent variety, very prolific, earlier than the Rattlesnake or Pride of Georgia. Very fine for table. It is a good shipper, of medium size, colored with light and dark green stripes alternately. Flesh deep red, deliciously sweet, firm and crisp. It is without doubt one of the best melons grown. Our stock is of select strain and is especially grown for us.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—One of the finest strains of melons ever introduced. It is quite superior to the old original Rattlesnake melon. Rind green, with dark green stripe. Shape of melon oblong, with butt ends. Our strain does not produce melons with a neck.

AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—Oblong, large, light green with darker green stripes. Very popular as a market sort. Before introduction of the Kolb Gem was the only shipping melon in the South.

ALABAMA SWEET—Large dark-skinned melon. Flesh red. Very early, of strong growth and will bear longer than most other melons. It is light-seeded, and first-class for shipping. Of good size, though not ungainly. It is quite extensively grown in the State of Texas, where it brings high price.

TOM WATSON—We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal. Medium early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Flesh is dark, crisp, no string, and one of the most delicious tasting sorts in existence. Tom Watson is undoubtedly one of the best melons on the market today.



GLOSSIER—A good shipper. Large size and a good flavor. A very popular melon.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS—Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender. It is without doubt the sweetest of all watermelons. The rind is very thin and will not stand shipping.

NEW TRIUMPH—This melon is a market sort, and for shipment is the best produced. It is very prolific, early, and of a uniformly large size. A cross between Duke Jones and Kolb Gem. Has the firm, handsome appearance of the former, and the fine shipping qualities of the latter. The rind, like the Duke Jones, is of dark green color, with distinct stripes of a lighter shade. As a table melon it is superior to the Kolb Gem, and of fine flavor.

JORDAN'S GRAY MON-ARCH—A melon of large size and fine quality. A good shipper, as well as home market melon. Flesh deep red; rind gray.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Without doubt one of the finest home melons grown. The flesh is bright red, rind dark green. A good keeper, and seldom spots. To those wishing a first-class market melon, we recommend the Bradford.

PIERSON—We have the only pure Pierson on the market. It is oblong in shape and grows to a large size. Rind dark, with a darker green stripe; of medium thickness, rather tough. It is early and very prolific. Flesh is very red, crisp and deliciously sweet. Seed are creamy white. Its long shape makes it very desirable for all Southern markets.

JONES—This is one of the best shipping varieties, and is much preferred to some of the older sorts.

We take the greatest of care in selecting our seed stock, having them grown here in the state by an experienced grower and under our own supervision. In this way we know that we are offering to our customers the best of quality. As to germination, our stock is unexcelled. We carefully test out upon arrival from the grower, which is late fall, keeping a complete record, and our second test in early spring.

LEEK

Culture—Sow in spring or early fall in drills six inches apart; thin to two inches. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows twelve inches apart. Put as deep as you can without covering the center leaves. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

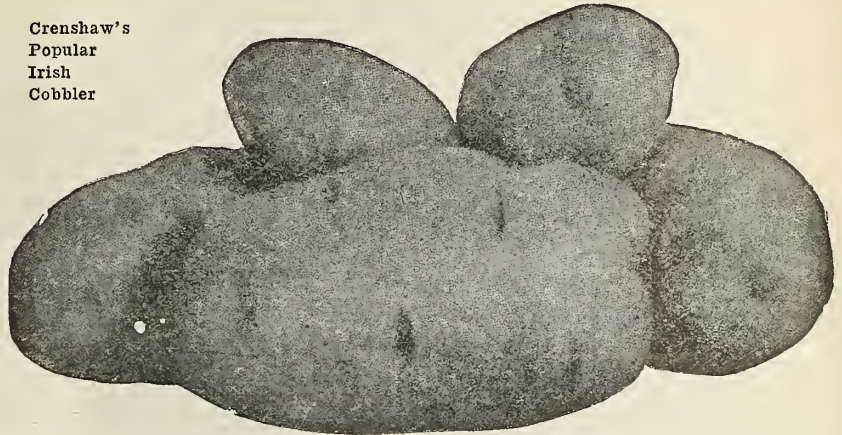
MAMMOTH AMERICAN FLAG—A popular sort. Very hardy. Considered by experienced growers to be the best of all varieties on the market.

New Triumph, an Excellent Shipper and Market Sort

CRENSHAW'S MAINE GROWN POTATOES

NOTE—We have our seed stock grown for us in Aroostock County, Maine. The most successful growers in the State of Florida use Main-grown potatoes. You will find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application during the season.

Crenshaw's
Popular
Irish
Cobbler



SPALDING ROSE—A favorite with Florida truckers. Tuber large and flat, medium length, flesh color. Sell well in Northern market.

Culture—The potato, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils, it is more subject to disease, and the flavor also is much inferior. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soils the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. We have our seed stock grown especially for us. There is no better seed to be obtained. You can find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application.

KEEP DOWN YOUR COST

By the liberal use of fertilizer and insecticides which we offer you. The biggest cost of a crop is labor. By producing strong plants and protecting them from insect enemies your cost of production is reduced per unit 50 to 100 per cent.

RADISHES

8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Culture—Sow in any good garden soil as soon in the spring as the garden can be worked. Radishes require rich, mellow soil. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops such as beets, peas, spinach, etc. Sow every ten days for a succession in Florida, along the Gulf Coast, they can be sown all through the winter.



Scarlet Turnip

BLISS TRIUMPH—One of the earliest and largely planted by truckers and gardeners for early crop, being mostly shipped to Northern markets. Vines are of medium growth, yields very well. Potatoes round, with deeply indented eyes and skin of a pinkish color.

IRISH COBBLER—Is becoming more popular every season. Similar to the Bliss Triumph in shape, but color is a creamy white. Keeps well. Our Florida truckers are realizing its value, and are planting more every year.



Bliss Triumph Potato

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE

TIP—This is a very popular sort for early use. Quick to mature and seldom becomes pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CINCINNATI MARKET — Is very similar to Early Long Scarlet, but longer, deep red color; always crisp and brittle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LONG WHITE ICICLE—A very attractive, pure white radish, crisp and brittle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A fine forcing radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top and may be cultivated close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white.

CRIMSON GIANT—A new type of early turnip radish of a striking deep crimson color, attaining a size of 6 to 7 inches in circumference, weighing over an ounce, or about four times the weight of scarlet turnip sorts. Notwithstanding its immense size, it does not get hollow or pithy, and is of the mildest flavor. A very desirable radish for all purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

CRENSHAW'S

SQUASH SEED



Culture—Plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill; the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts 1 ounce to 40 hills—4 to 6 pounds to the acre. Winter sorts 1 ounce to 30 hills, 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—Old, well-known variety. Fruit orange-yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—An excellent variety that is an improvement over the old Yellow Crookneck, and is much larger size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

BOSTON MARROW—A large, bright orange, winter squash, the flesh of which is salmon-yellow, unexcelled for sweetness, flavor and fine grain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN—The earliest to mature. Very productive. Of light cream color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.05.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH—Similar to the preceding, but of deep orange color. This variety of squash is often called the Patty Pan. Is very productive and matures very early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

HUBBARD—This most excellent winter variety is too well known to need an extended description. The uniform good quality of its fine grain and nutty-flavored flesh, and its good keeping qualities have made it the most popular of all winter sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

The salsify root, which grows about 12 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, is becoming a very popular vegetable. When cooked it has a distinct flavor of the oyster, and may be served in a great variety of ways. A loose, light soil, especially a sandy loam, is desirable for a long, smooth root. In stiff soils the roots are usually uneven and hard to dig. Use three-fourths ounce for 100 feet of row, and thin to one to two inches to prevent crowding.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

the vegetable that has that satisfying flavor of the oyster. Very easy to grow.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—The improved large rooted variety, growing about 12 inches long, and being from 1 to 2 inches thick. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

TURNIPS

Culture—Sow the early sorts in July or August, and the late during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in August and September and earthed up as they grow. Early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds to the acre in drills. 2 to 2½ lbs. broadcast. Salad varieties require 3 to 3½ lbs. per acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—It is globular in shape and nearly as large as the Pomeranian. White Globe, of beautiful appearance and the most excellent quality, and equally desirable for table or stock. Our strain of this is very superior to the majority now on the market. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP-LEAVED—A most excellent early garden variety, much used in our State. Sure to bottom; a sweet, tender, early sort. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

WHITE EGG—A quick growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground with small top and rough leaves. Flesh is sweet, firm and mild, quite devoid of strong taste. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAVED—This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use. It is quite flat; of medium size; color purple top or dark red above the ground; flesh below ground white; fine-grained and tender. Leaves few and upright in growth. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

COW HORN—Long, white flesh; fine grain, sweet and very popular. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

SEVEN TOP OR GEORGIA SALAD TURNIP—An excellent variety to grow for salad. Root small, tops large, leaves crisp and tender. A very popular turnip for all purposes. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

IMP. PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA—Our strain of Rutabaga is the best. It is hardy and productive, is globular in shape, having very little neck. Flesh yellow, of solid deep purple above ground, and bright yellow beneath. Sweet and well flavored. Leaves small, light green. Best strain in the State. Postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

See page 31 for fertilizers that will improve your crop and increase the yield. Our seed will germinate but it takes rich soil to mature the vegetable.



Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved Turnips

CRENSHAW'S SURE CROP TOMATO SEED

4 oz. to the acre.

Culture—Sow in hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or two. As the roots are not disturbed by taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—Since its introduction in 1905, has grown in popularity until now it is one of the greatest market sorts grown. Shape is a great improvement. Is large, smooth, purplish pink in color, solid, early and of fine flavor. Remarkably free from blight, very productive, bearing fruit in clusters from 4 to 7. We have strictly first-class stock of Globe that we feel sure will give satisfaction.

DUKE OF YORK—Perfectly blight-proof tomato. Bears longer than any other variety. A good shipper.

PONDEROSA—The largest tomato grown and one of the best. Fruit is purple color; rough and contains few seeds. Flesh is tender and sweet, making it a good variety for slicing.

NEW STONE—This sort probably has more merit and has had more friends than any other variety ever introduced. As a main crop it is fine, a good canner, and one of the best for catsup. A good shipper.



Improved New Stone Tomato



Red Field Beauty Tomato



Livingston's Globe

SPARK'S EARLIANA — Has easily gained the reputation of being the best first-early tomato. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are bright red and grow close together in clusters; all of medium size, averaging 2½ inches in diameter. They are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is a deep red with solid center and small cells, slightly acid flavor. Give this variety a trial.

RED FIELD BEAUTY — One of the most satisfactory tomatoes grown. It has stood the test of both market and home garden for years, not only in the Southern States, but in foreign countries also. It is early, of bright red color, and the quality excellent.

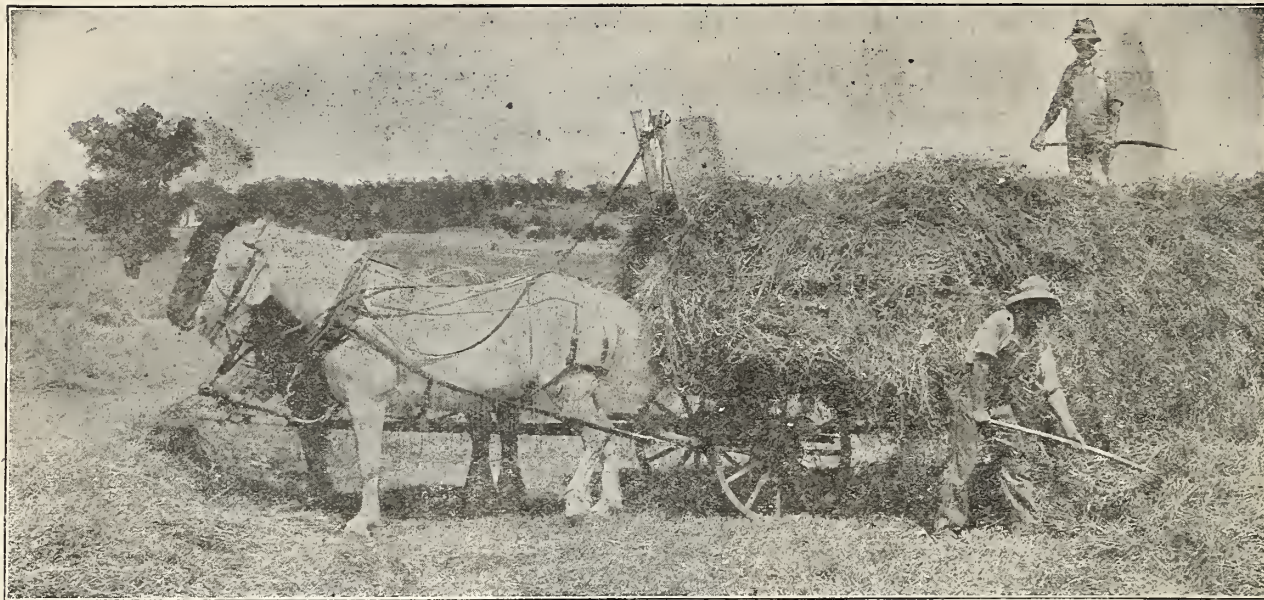
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—One of the best for all purposes. The fruits are grown in clusters, and of a glossy, purplish crimson color, large size, early and seldom crack after rain. This variety is grown to a large extent throughout the South.

PRICE LIST OF TOMATO SEED

	(Postpaid)	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb	lb.
Livingston's Globe .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	
Hilborn Globe .....	.10	.40	.85	3.00	
Duke of York .....	.10	.25	.85	3.00	
Ponderosa .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.90	
New Stone .....	.10	.20	.75	2.50	
Ex. Detroit .....	.10	.25	.85	3.00	
June Pink .....	.10	.25	.85	3.00	
Spark's Earliana .....	.10	.25	.75	2.50	
Red Field Beauty .....	.10	.25	.85	3.00	
Livingston's Beauty .....	.10	.25	.75	2.50	
John Baer .....	.10	.25	.90	3.00	

ALL KINDS OF SPRAYS FOR ORANGE GROWERS AND TRUCKERS

Agricultural Sprays—such as Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux Mixture, Bluestone, Copperas, Hellebore, Paris Green, etc., we carry in bulk. Quotations furnished in quantity. Our complete list on page 31. If you do not know what to use, write us and we will be glad to give you reliable information on the subject.



View of a Crop Being Harvested from a Sowing of Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co. Field Seed.

CRENSHAW'S SELECTED GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

Field Seed prices vary according to the market. Write for quantity prices before ordering
Use quotation blank at end of catalog.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—This crop makes an excellent hog feed, yielding an enormous quantity of tubers to the acre. When planting, cut same as Irish potatoes; place slip every 3 feet in rows 4 to 5 feet apart. It requires 3 bushels to plant an acre in this manner. Deliveries can be made the last of February.

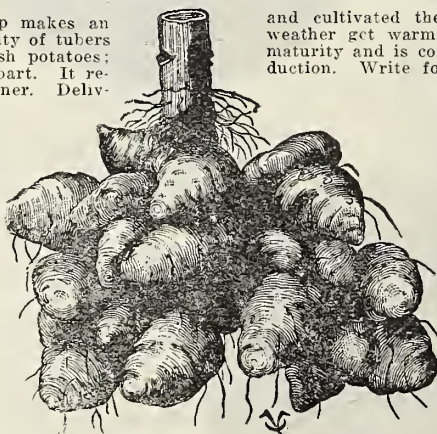
BERMUDA GRASS—The only grass that will make an all-year lawn. In planting for lawns use 14 pounds to the acre; pasture 6 pounds to the acre. No grass will stand the sun better or will make a prettier carpet when kept short. It also is valuable as a pasture and hay grass; but we would not advise planting on land that you expect to cultivate in other crops, as it is almost impossible to eradicate it after having once obtained a good hold. We can also supply Bermuda roots if desired, but the sowing of seed is much simpler, and an easier plan. Should be planted in spring, but can be sown later. Under the most favorable conditions it takes from 20 to 40 days to sprout, but in exceedingly dry weather we have known it to take 60 days to sprout. Special price in quantities.

BENNE—A tall annual herb growing 3 to 4 feet high, producing abundance of small seed of an oily nature. Very much relished by poultry, especially the small chick. Do not plant until after all danger of frost is over. Plant in drills three feet apart, five pounds to the acre.

WHITE KAFFIR—Valuable for stock and poultry, grows from four to six feet high, stalks straight and upright with wide leaves. Excellent green food; can be cut several times. Produce large head, white seed.

RED KAFFIR—Produces red seed and ripens earlier than the white. Stalks are more tender and juicy with long and slender heads.

FETERITA—A new forage plant which has given most excellent and satisfactory results wherever it has been sown on account of its remarkable drought-resisting qualities. Feterita should be planted



Jerusalem Artichoke

and cultivated the same as Kaffir corn, after the ground and weather get warm from April to July, but Feterita is earlier in maturity and is considered superior, both in grain and fodder production. Write for quantity prices.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER (Imported Stock)—The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much heavier yield of seed. It is highly recommended for poultry, and is the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is good food for horses.

JERUSALEM CORN—A sure grain crop in dry seasons; even better than Kaffir corn or milo maize; grows about 4 to 5 feet high; makes one large head on main stalk and several small heads on the side shoots. Grain white and nearly flat. Plant 4 pounds to the acre.

MILO MAIZE—Grown mostly for its grain; makes a fine chicken feed. Growth vigorous, stooping from the ground. Plant in rows 4 to 5 feet apart.

TEOSINTE—Enormously-yielding, continuous-cutting forage crop. It will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and even better relished by stock than corn fodder. It resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much broader and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It stools out enormously after being cut. Sow in drills $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 feet apart; sow at the rate of from 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN—One of the best varieties for our State, is of good length, fine, straight and has a green appearance when ripe. Sow 5 pounds to the acre in drills three feet apart.

Our field seeds are the best that can be obtained and all have been stated for germination assuring you of the highest quality.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Dwarf Essex Rape is planted from September to March. It makes a large yielding, nutritious succulent green feed or pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. The fattening properties of rape are said to be very much better than those of clover, and it makes a first-class crop for grazing during the fall and winter. Rape can be successfully sown both in the fall and spring. Early fall seeding, however, gives the best results. Rape is best sown in drills at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre; or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

PEARL or CAT-TAIL MILLET—Makes a splendid, continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. It grows very rapidly, and will attain a height of 12 feet, but we advise cutting several times, rather than allowing it to mature. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, as it makes a most nutritious food which is relished by all kinds of stock. It will continue to grow until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Crop very short; write for quantity prices.

LIBERTY MILLET is decidedly one of the best varieties to grow for a hay crop, as it produces large crop of fine grass ranging in height from 4½ to 6 feet, according to strength of soil. Can be cut green or made into hay, and is readily eaten by stock. It requires 1 bushel to sow an acre broadcast.

ORANGE SORGHUM CANE—The earliest variety, used mostly as a forage crop. This variety will yield three crops each year, under ordinary circumstances. Our seed is absolutely the best obtainable.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM CANE—Larger than the Orange; used quite often for making syrup. Sorghum Cane furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sown broadcast for forage at the rate of 3-4 to 1 bushel per acre. In drills sow at the rate of 1 peck per acre.

Prices subject to change without notice. Write for prices on quantity lots.



Liberty Millet

FLORIDA GROWN BLACK SEED RYE—For seed purposes there is no rye except that grown in the extreme South that will answer, as Northern-grown rye will trail on the ground and not stand upright as it should. We have our best rye grown in the northern part of the state on the best land. We at all times advise the use of Florida seed rye. It is better for pasturage than seed grown north.

GEORGIA GROWN SEED RYE—It is sown mostly for pastures. When mixed with Texas Red Rust-Proof seed oats and sown on rich land, about 1 bushel of oats and ¾ bushel of rye to the acre, there is no pasturage that exceeds or equals it. Dairymen should plant it extensively. This mixture gives the milk a rich yellow color and is the most valuable green food in all respects that can be grown. Sow for pasture any time from October 15 to March 1. Write for quantity prices.

ABRUZZI RYE—A new variety of Rye that is demanding a great deal of attention in the South. Earlier than the other varieties and making a heavier growth. We especially recommend the Abruzzi to dairymen and poultrymen.

CHUFAS—In the light gray sandy soils of our State, chufas will mature from 50 to 100 bushels. Chufas can be planted from March to July, and a crop made. Plant in 3-foot rows, 1 to 2 seed, 18 inches apart. It requires about 1 peck per acre. On account of chufas drying so fast, prices will be advanced after March 1.



Pearl or Cat-tail Millet



Orange Sorghum Cane

SOIL FERTILIZERS

Are one of the main essentials if the maximum crops are to be obtained and every farmer and gardener should consider this fact before planting his seed. The exceedingly small cost of the right kind of fertilizer is overbalanced by the increased profits. See page 27 for our list of plant foods and fertilizers before ordering elsewhere.



Chufas

NATAL or TAMPA HAY GRASS

Plant ten pounds to acre.

Natal Grass is originally from Australia. Trials by the experiment station and individuals have proven to be a successful forage and hay crop for our state.

There is now, approximately, two thousand acres of Natal Grass in South Florida, and it has been called in our section the "Tampa Hay Grass."

Plant during the months of October, February, or during our rainy season in June, using ten pounds to the acre. Slow in germination, but after it is once started is a rapid grower. Makes good grazing and assures you of three cuttings per season. Special prices in quantities. Imported stock seed—prices on application.

RHODES GRASS—This grass is originally from South Africa, and has been tried out in this State for the last four years. Also highly recommended by the Government Experiment Station for the Southern States. Rhodes grass has solved the hay question of Florida. From a large acreage in Hernando county they made six cuttings in a season. Every one that has tried this grass is well pleased, and are planning to put in larger acreage. Rhodes grass can be planted either in the fall or early spring, but be sure of a good season, as seeds are very small and light, and need a good deal of moisture to sprout them. Use 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Write for quantity price.

SUDAN GRASS—Is an annual, similar to the sorghum, makes excellent forage and hay crops. Should be planted in drills 30 to 36 inches apart, cultivating same as sorghum, using from 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Time for planting early crop should be put in about the time you put in your field corn in the spring. Will be ready for harvesting in 75 to 80 days, the second cutting coming along in about 45 days after the first and the third about the same length of time after the second. The yield ranges from two to ten tons per acre, according to your soil and weather conditions.

WINTER LAWN GRASSES

ITALIAN RYE GRASS Italian Rye or Winter Lawn Grass is a quick growing annual. Bright green color, small blade, resembling the Bermuda. Will not stand the hot sun; best time for sowing is the last of September for early lawn, which will last until the hot days begin in June. You can also plant during all the fall and early spring months. Use 50 pounds seed to the acre broadcast; rake in well but not too deep, then roll with a good heavy roller, keeping well water. For a permanent lawn mix in 14 pounds of Bermuda grass to the acre. The Italian comes up first, making a quick pretty lawn. The Bermuda being much slower in germinating, will stay practically dormant until the beginning of the warm days of spring, then producing its bright green foliage, taking the place of the Italian. Italian Rye is also used in planting over other lawn grasses in the winter months to give them a bright green appearance. Use 30 pounds of seed to the acre. First mow your lawn close, then sweep out the dead and cut particles of grass and plant the Italian Rye over the lawn, then wet it down well with the hose,



Natal or Tampa Hay Grass

keeping moist well until you notice the seed begin to sprout. A thin coat of good lawn special fertilizer will be a benefit at this time. Write for prices.

PERENNIAL or ENGLISH RYE GRASS

Is very similar to the Italian Rye, but grows off slower, with a more leafy growth and a tendency to bunch, lasting longer than the Italian. It is very desirable and adapted for sowing on Bermuda, St. Augustine and St. Lucie grass sod, and gives most excellent results in combination with these grasses, filling in the bare spots, giving the rest of the lawn a bright green appearance, as the other grasses are practically dormant during the winter and early spring. Can be sown any time after the last of September to the end of February. Sow at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Special price in quantities.

ST. LUCIE and ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

ROOTS—Both of these grasses come from the roots and practically everruns. The St. Lucie has a fine leaf resembling the Bermuda and stands the sunshine well. At its best from September to April. Easy to eradicate. The St. Augustine is a large broad leaf, does not stand the sun so well. Especially adapted for lawns where there is a lot of shade. Same as the St. Lucie. Its best growing season is from September to April, but holds up fairly well during the summer months. Ship by express.

FLORIDA GROWN OATS

We recommend planting Florida Grown Seed Oats in our State as they do much better than seed grown in other states. For early fall planting use the Florida Burt or Ninety-Day Oat, which is especially adapted to our light sandy soil.

FLORIDA BURT NINETY DAY is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the fall. The grain is small, light, slim and, under favorable conditions, is of a very light straw color. A good per cent of the grains have beard, and are frequently born in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before Rust-Proof. Two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre and where they are to be made into hay, three bushels will be found profitable. Write for special price in quantities.

FULGHUM OAT—Is an extra early variety producing heavier grain than the Burt's and more to the acre than the Rust-proof. We recommend you trying this oat out this season. Everyone that used it last season is well pleased.

TEXAS RUST-PROOF OATS—We offer you the Florida Grown stock, which does better in our State. They are a heavy bright oat, and do well on low land or places where other oats are inclined to rust. A good yielder.

HASTING'S 100-BU. OAT—We offer you the bona-fide Florida-grown stock, which has always proven to be better for this State than seed grown in other States. A heavy yielder for both medium and light soils. Special quotation in quantity.



Florida Burt Ninety Day Oats grown from Crenshaw's High Quality Seed will yield a crop for you equal to the above field.

FIELD CORN

In Drills, 6 quarts per acre.

Corn was one of our main crops in the State in 1915, there being more produced than at any other time, proving to ourselves that we can produce this crop at a profit, but to get the best results we must give the corn crop special attention by selecting the soil that is adapted and giving proper preparation instead of going on the old theory that corn can grow on land that we have no other use for. A good sandy loam with a clay subsoil is the best, and should be thoroughly plowed, turning under all of the humus not later than the middle of January, even earlier would be better, which gives the raw soil turned up on top plenty of time to oxidize to become fit for plant food before planting time.

FLORIDA FLINT—We can not say too much about this well known variety. Flint corn originated in the northern part of the state. A "Weevil-Proof" corn, grain white, flinty and a good size. Average two ears to the stalk, well filled out, of good size; makes excellent grits and meal and invaluable for a stock feed on account of its strength. It is gaining in popularity every year and is meeting with great success in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—The well-known variety has proven very successful indeed in our state. It has large yellow grains, small cob, long ears; a good yielder.

EARLY WHITE DENT—Very prolific, 2 to 3 ears per stalk; excellent corn for early use, and some times used for roasting ears.

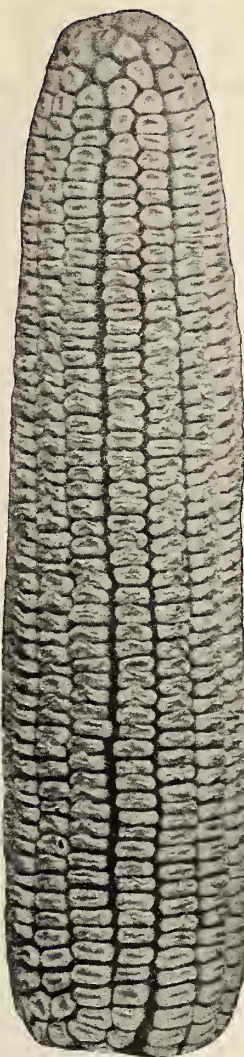
HICKORY KING—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three ears to the stalk. Grains large, broad, and white, making fine meal. The cob is small.

DASHEEN

A Rival to the Potato

Culture—The Dasheen requires rich, moist and well-drained soil. For best results mix a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure with the soil; if very sandy it is a good idea to add some potash. Planting should be done as early in the spring as possible, so as to give the tubers ample time to mature, as it requires from five to six months. Plant the tubers from two to three inches deep, in hills about three feet apart. Keep free from weeds and work the soil toward the plant. Harvesting should be done before frost, and the tubers should be allowed to remain in the sun several days so as to become thoroughly dry.

Dasheen is a staple article of food in the tropics. The Dasheen is related to the common ornamental Caladium, or Elephant-Ear, the Taro, and to the semi-wild Taniar of the Southern States. Its tubers are similar to the potato, but much drier, containing about 10 per cent more starch, and from 50 to 60 per cent more protein. When properly baked and served, it is mealy, having a flavor richer than that of the white potato.



Early White Dent Corn

CUBAN YELLOW FLINT—It is said that this corn will make under any circumstances. It never gets too hot or too wet, and dry weather will not hurt it. It has small ears and small grain, and is the hardest of all known flint corn. Almost impossible for a weevil to damage it. We import our seed direct from Cuba, and of the best stock that can possibly be secured, and recommend it highly to the farmers of Florida on account of its resisting drought so well.

MEXICAN JUNE—Hardy, drought-resisting. Ears 7 to 10 inches; grain of good size. Plant in June. The great value of this corn lies in its ability to make under conditions entirely too dry for other sorts.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC—Is a large yielding, white variety of flinty nature making excellent meal. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC—Is a white grain corn, very prolific, producing several ears to the stalk, filling out well; is sometimes called Poor Land Corn, being adapted to both upland and lowland.

IMPROVED LEAMING 90 DAYS—This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from date of planting. It is extra early, and not hard, flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep grain, orange-yellow color, and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, generally producing two good ears each. It husks and shells easily.

90-DAY MARYLAND WHITE—An excellent variety, both for field and roasting ears; matures in 90 days, and is very prolific. A corn that is planted extensively in the Southern States.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN—This is a valuable variety of white corn. On land of good fertility, it may be relied upon to produce from two to three ears to the stalk. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn.

POPE'S SOUTH FLORIDA PROLIFIC—we can recommend this variety to meet the demands of the most critical grower. This corn was originated by Mr. Pope, one of the most successful farmers in Polk county. He not being satisfied with the native corn crossed several varieties, trying them out carefully, and has produced a corn in the Pope's South Florida Prolific that is unexcelled. This corn has been tried out very carefully for the last four years before putting it on the market, and has proven a success. White deep grains, long medium size ears, filling out to the end; big heavy stock averaging two ears. Does well both on sandy loam and clay subsoil. By all means give it a trial this season.

We list only the varieties of corn that will give the best results in the South. Farmers are assured that in selecting any of these varieties that there is none better.

RICE (Upland)

Very popular in this state, and a number of small acres are grown for home use as an auxiliary crop. Should be cultivated on every farm in our Southern country. Several years' experience has demonstrated the fact that rice can be as successfully grown on high land as elsewhere. Plant as early in April as you can, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seeds in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down the grass and weeds until rice begins to head. It usually ripens the last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe.

HORSE RADISH

We can also supply roots of this valuable condiment. Horseradish sauce is one of the chief appetizers of the good old-time Southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, as it grows and multiplies very fast.

GOOBERS

Seem to do best on a fairly dry, light sandy soil. They are pre-eminently the hog feed crop for sand hills or high pine land, though they will do well on most any land. Cultivate the same as Spanish Peanuts, which they must resemble in growth. Turn the hogs in the field when the leaves have turned quite yellow. Only a limited quantity for sale this season.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

ALFALFA—Is only in its experimental stage in Florida. We recommend sowing in November, using about 15 lbs. per acre.

BEGGARWEED or FLORIDA CLOVER—This plant is used for restoring worn-out lands; requires no cultivation is relished by all forage-grazing stock, either alone or with fodder; does not interfere with the growth of other crops, and is sown like oats. Beggarweed can be sown after a crop of oats, or it can be scattered between corn rows after crop is laid by. Eight to 10 pounds seed to the acre. If planted early seed will lie in the ground and fail to germinate until the climate has become warmer and for this reason growers often denounce seed as being no good. The best month of the year for planting is June. Special quotations on quantities.

HAIRY or WINTER VETCH—Is becoming very popular in the Southern States, but we do not recommend it for a main crop in Florida, as there are too many other crops that will give better results. Should be sown from September to December with oats, which help to hold the vetch off the ground. Write for special price in quantities, as this season the crop is short.

LYON or WHITE VELVET BEAN—Produces a very heavy vine, has white flowers in clusters, smooth, flat and larger clusters than the Florida Velvet. Is practically free from the fine fuzz, making it more desirable to handle than the others. Is very prolific and early maturing.

FLORIDA SPECKLED VELVET BEAN—It has been thoroughly tested in all of the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. Prices fluctuate, however, and if wanted in large quantities, it would be best to write for prices. They may be sown in May or June at the rate of 1½ pecks to the acre in drills 5 feet apart.

CHINESE VELVET—Similar to the White Velvet only larger, maturing earlier. Highly recommended by the Florida experimental station. Stock limited. Will quote prices in large quantities.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJAS—The largest growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. Later in maturing than other kinds, but makes larger yields both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section of Florida and the Southern States.

The use of this crop for forage is increasing every year. Does well on both light and heavy soils, makes a desirable land improver and when planting cowpeas we suggest planting with the Soja Beans, which will hold up the vine, making them easier to cut for hay. When sowing them by themselves plant thick, which keeps the stalks from growing so coarse, making them easier to cut or turn under.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

COW PEAS

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

In drill, 1½ peck; broadcast, 3 pecks to acre. Write for Prices, as They Are Subject to Change

Farmers and citrus fruit growers are realizing more the value of planting cowpeas because there is no surer or quicker means of improving your soil, at the same time being the cheapest. It has been proven by experienced Southern growers to exceed all other crops for this purpose. They are very beneficial to citrus fruit trees and for preparing truck lands, also an excellent crop for sweetening new ground, and a most nutritious forage for your stock. It is not really necessary to turn under the vines to improve the soil, but is often done. The best way is to cut off the vines for hay, then turn under the stubble and roots. Write for prices before ordering, as they fluctuate on cowpeas according to market, but we buy in carload lots and can always give you the best market price.

BLACK—This is a standard variety, early to mature; makes a fine growth of vines and leaves, and a good yield of peas.

BRABHAM—A hybrid of the Iron; hard, and retains vitality; foliage abundant; will not wilt. This is the most valuable pea today.

CLAY—Is prolific in yield of peas and growth of vines.

EARLY or RAM'S HORN BLACK EYE—A valuable early pea, large in size and growth of vines.

IRON—Is remarkable for its vigorous growth; a small, hard, tough, grayish pea; is noted for disease-resisting qualities.

MIXED COW PEAS—Used for soil improving.

WHIPPOORWILL—Old variety bunch pea; has a tendency to vine; brown spotted.

UNKNOWN or WONDERFUL—Fine combination for heavy vines and stock pea. Seed yellow and large in size; a favorite in the South.

RED RIPPER—Growth between the Whippoorwill and Unknown; seed deep red; excellent for the late hay crop.

FLORIDA TWO-CROP CLAY—A good bearer; can make two crops in one season.

TWO CROP or SUMMER EVERBEARING—This variety is a very heavy bearer, producing small oblong white peas with white eyes, which keep well and make excellent dried peas for table use, also a fine snap pea. In Tampa market alone sold as high as 12 cents a pound wholesale last season. Makes a good cover crop. Every farmer should put in a patch of Two Crop or Summer Everbearing as where they are once introduced there will always be demand for them.

PEANUTS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

IMPROVED VALENCIA—The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor. Price subject to change. Write for quotations.

SPANISH—This is grown very largely for feeding, the vines making a large yield of excellent and nutritious hay. If the vines and nuts are pulled up and cured together, they make one of the richest and most fattening feeds for hogs that can be grown. The nuts are of small size, but thin shell and full kernel, and are produced in enormous quantities. Price subject to change. Write for quotations.

COMMON GEORGIA—Plant in drills, 3 ft. apart, 8 to 12 inches apart in drill. Cultivate well and keep clean. It requires 15 to 20 pounds of shelled nuts, or 1 bushel (25 lbs.), of peanuts when not shelled, to plant an acre of this variety. Can be planted either early or late.

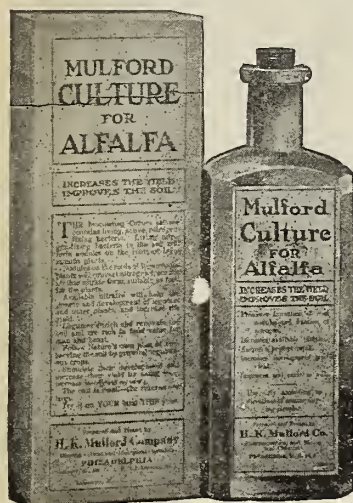
Culture—Shell the nuts before planting; have rows three feet apart in drill. Use about 95 pounds of shelled nuts, or a bushel when not shelled. We are beginning to realize the use of peanuts as a food for stock and hogs. In addition to a crop of nuts for your hogs they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida peanuts are by far the best grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish peanut, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Nitrogen fixing bacteria are as indispensable to the successful cultivation of legumes as fertilizers are necessary to other crops. Without them the legume crop will not thrive. This is a fact recognized by practical farmers and by scientists.

MULFORD CULTURES are scientifically prepared by men who know. The Mulford Laboratories are known the world over for their experience and skill in preparing antitoxins, serums, etc. They are specializing in the preparation of **MULFORD CULTURES** that contain the necessary nitrogen fixing bacteria that insure the successful leguminous crop.



MULFORD CULTURES are different from other brands. They contain more bacteria than the older form of culture. The germs are strong, of high vitality and of the kind specially suited for the particular leguminous crop you are raising.

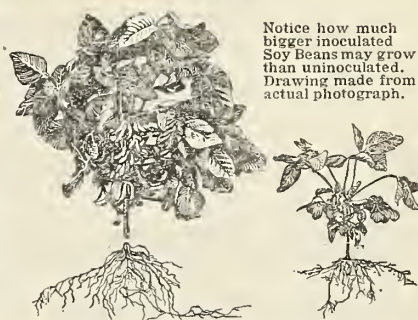
For this reason be sure to specify when ordering the legume on which you will use the **MULFORD CULTURE**. Do not overlook the fact that the bacteria suited for vetch will not work if used in a soy bean field. The culture must be adapted to the crop.

Prices: Garden size ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre), 50c; one acre size, \$1.50; 5-acre size, \$5.00. In lots of 25 acres or more, 90c per acre. Trial packages (for garden peas, garden beans and lima beans only), 25c per package.

WE SUPPLY MULFORD CULTURES FOR THE FOLLOWING CROPS: Alfalfa, Navy Beans, Sweet Peas, Soy Beans, Canada Peas, Garden Beans, Cow Peas, Crimson Clover, Field Beans, Vetch, Beggarweed.

Send for special booklet on Inoculating Cultures.

BE SURE TO SPECIFY THE CROP WHEN ORDERING



Notice how much bigger inoculated Soy Beans may grow than uninoculated. Drawing made from actual photograph.

PLANT FOOD AND FERTILIZERS

On account of the instability of the fertilizer market, prices are constantly increasing or decreasing and we request our customers to write us for quotations or leave it to our fairness to charge them the market price on their orders.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food. (The Essence of Plant Life.) Is an odorless preparation combining in a concentrated and soluble form every element required in plants and flowers to produce vigorous growth and a profusion of flowers and fruit. Wonderful results are obtained after one or two applications. It is immediately soluble in water, and available to plant life from the moment of application.

Write for special circular on this plant food.

Rose and Plant Special. Requires only a small quantity to force your roses, ferns, and palms into a luxuriant growth and make the foliage a much brighter green. 5-lb. bags, 25c; 10-lb. bags, 40c.

Sheep Manure Pulverized. A pure natural Manure, unequalled for mixing with soil for pot plants, for lawns, general vegetable and flower garden fertilizers, for making liquid manure or for any purpose where quick, as well as lasting results are wanted; is clean and easily handled. 2-lb. pkg., 15c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; special quotation in quantity.

Cotton Seed Meal. Exceedingly rich in ammonia making it rich for lawn and quick-growing plants.

Fertilizer Specials. We have the following specials manufactured for us in 50-lb., 100-lb., 200-lb. sacks and ton lots; quotations and analysis mailed on request:

Vegetable Special: Fruit and Vine; Lawn Special; Potato Special; Orange Tree Grower; Corn Special; Lettuce Special; Blood and Bone; Bean and Pea Special.

Fertilizer Materials. Owing to transportation facilities and abnormal conditions existing abroad chemicals used in the manufacture of fertilizers are quite uncertain to obtain and fertilizers and materials offered in this catalogue are subject to being obtainable and prices to change without notice.

Ashes, Canada Hardwood. Quantity required, apply one to one and one-half tons per acre, as one heavy application will do more for your soil than applying the same amount at different times.

Acid Phosphate. Used for mixing with other fertilizers to increase the phosphoric acid analysis. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but recommended for use on grain and grasses.

Blood (Dried). Good for flowering plants, like roses, etc., its chief element being nitrogen.

Pure Ground Bone. Animal bones furnish the soil with the essential requisite of nitrogen as well as phosphoric acid. The most substantial fertilizer for soil and plants. Feeds the soil for several months after application. 5-lb. bag, 25c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Kaint (German Potash Salt). Most useful for making "Commercial" Fertilizer, or can be used alone.

Muriate of Potash. The standard potash fertilizer. Useful in connection with soil crops which furnish nitrogen. Write for prices.

Nitrate of Soda. A fertilizer for all crops. Quick in action and hastens maturity of crops. Should not be applied until the plants are above ground. Write for prices.

Bone Meal (Flour). This is a very pure, finely pulverized form of ground bone, especially prepared for Rose Culture, top dressing for lawns, and for potted plants. 1-lb., 5c; 5-lb. bags, 20c.

Lime—Agricultural. This lime is specially prepared for use on the soil, being finely pulverized. Use on heavy soils 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. per acre. Light, sandy soil, about 1,000 lbs. per acre, according to their apparent need. 40-lb. bag, 60c; bbl., \$1.50.

FLOWER SEED

We have listed an assortment of standard varieties of flower seed and bulbs that do well in our state which we keep in bulk, putting them up in 10c and 25c packages. Quotation on large quantities on request. If there is any variety of flower seed or bulbs you want not listed, send in for same and if we have not it in stock will order it for you.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—This is a very hardy annual, blooming early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small white flowers. Their fragrance is peculiar and very delicate. Grows about 1 foot high. Pkt., 10c.

ASTERS—Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over. Very useful for cut flowers.

Mixed, dwarf and tall.

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS—Beautiful, showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

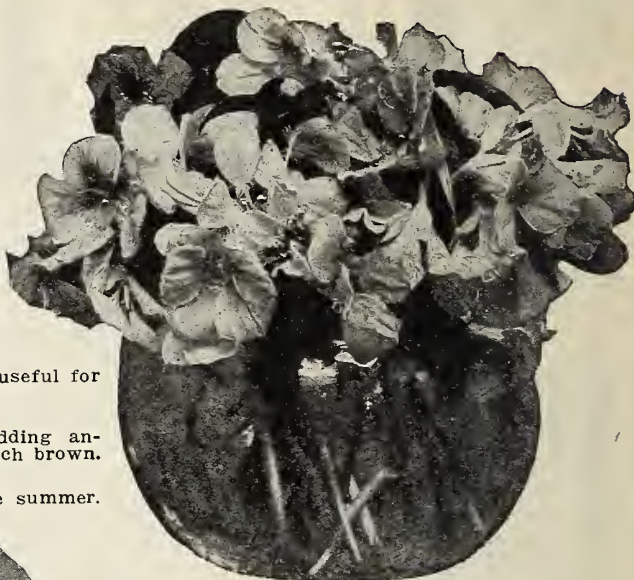
CANDYTUFT—Popular favorite, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height 1 foot.

CARNATIONS, MARGUERITE—A monthly Carnation which is of the greatest value for summer blooming. They bloom freely all summer; the flowers are mostly double; they are all elegantly fringed and deliciously fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

CYRESS VINE—A tender climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small, star-like flowers. Choice mixed colors.

FOUR O'CLOCK—A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 2 ft. high. The plant is free-flowering, bearing blossoms in great variety of colors and stripes.

MIGNONETTE—In February or March, sow in pots or boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Late in March, sow at intervals,



Nasturtiums

outside, for a succession; late in the summer, sow in pots for winter blooming. Average height, 1 foot.

MOONFLOWER (EVENING GLORY)—Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks.

MORNING-GLORY, IMPERIAL JAPANESE—One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches across, in a limitless variety of colors and markings.

NASTURTIIUMS—In the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in these favorites. Types and colors have been added until in our mixtures we have a magnificent array of gorgeous colors. Nasturtiums do best in a loamy, well-watered situation.

Tall and dwarf varieties—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

PANSY—Our "Giant Exhibition" is by far the largest and most beautiful Pansy known. It is grown especially for us by one of the most experienced Pansy growers in the world—one who has made a study of this flower for a number of years and has been successful in producing more prize-winners than any other grower. Some of the flowers have been known to reach the extremely large size of 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 25c.



PANSIES, LIBERTY—Our strain of this variety is far superior to the majority now on sale. While not near so handsome and large as that of the above, they make a pretty show. Pkt., 5c.

PETUNIA—The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture, will always make Petunias popular, especially for massing in beds.

PHLOX, FINE MIXED—These favorites are dazzling in the effect they give in massing. A wide range of colors.

SWEET PEAS—Plant early in February, weather permitting, in a situation not too sunny, putting the seeds 3 to 4 inches deep. Sowings may be made in October, giving the plants slight protection in winter.

PINKS, FINEST MIXED—These charming old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many points of merit—hardiness, beauty, and free-flowering qualities—which make them easy to grow and much



Mignonette



Hardy Phlox



Zinnias, the Popular Old-fashioned Garden Flower

desired for the effect produced. Our mixture is the best and adds greatly to the flower-border.

POPPY—Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed, and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long-blooming season.

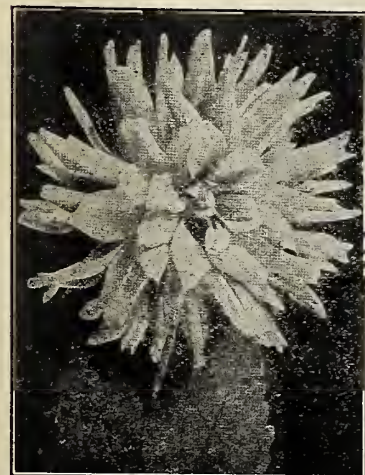
POPPY MIXTURE—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual Poppies, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display.

PORTULACA—Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes warm and settled. Height, 6 inches.

Single—Large flowering, mixed colors.

Double—Extra-double, all colors mixed.

SUNFLOWER—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants; also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decorations. Double yellow varieties, 3 to 5 feet high. Exceptionally beautiful.



Cactus Dahlia

FREESIA (Refracta alba)—The sweetest scented of all pot-plants. They are easily forced by starting in cold-frames. About one dozen bulbs in a 6-inch pot makes a very pretty house-plant. 20c per doz.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY (Lilium Harrisii)—A favorite flower for Easter bloom. Each plant bears from 5 to 15 blooms, according to the size of the bulb. Flowers are of pure waxy white. Can be grown in pots and garden. 25c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

CALLA LILLIES—One of the most popular house-plants. Have a saucer under the pot and keep it filled with water. 50c each.

CHINESE SACRED LILY—We handle only the largest size bulbs, and they will, if properly treated, bear a profusion of large, delicately scented blooms, white with orange cup. Water should be changed on the bulbs every three or four days. This will keep the roots from rotting and plant will bloom in about six weeks from the time of starting. 20c each.

NARCISSUS, DOUBLE-NOSED VON SION—One of the best for forcing. Has double trumpet. Color, rich golden yellow. 6c each; 50c per dozen.

GRANDIFLORA, PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS—50c per dozen.

GLADIOLI, EXTRA FINE MIXED—Grown for us by well-known Gladiolus specialists who have been growing this mixture for years and we are delighted to be able to offer same, knowing that this will please the most critical. It is extra-fine mixed, just as the name indicates. Recommended to everyone who wishes to make a brilliant show in his garden for a small outlay. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

TUBEROSES, EXCELSIOR DOUBLE DWARF PEARL—Long spikes, 20 to 30 inches high, with large, double, pure white flowers of exquisite fragrance. 25c each.



Hyacinths

DAHLIAS—These showy and pretty flowers are becoming very popular and justly so. The Dahlia is one of the showiest of all fall flowers, commencing to flower in July, they are a perfect bloom until stopped by frost. Flowers are most perfect and of beautiful form. Dahlias are divided in classes as follows: Cactus, Decorative, Show, Fancy, Pompon, Single, Collar-ette and Seeding; each class is comprised of a number of different varieties. Colors numerous. Before freezing weather, dig up plants and store in a frost-proof cellar. Mixed colors, 35c per cluster, \$3.75 per dozen.



Tulips

SALVIA—Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting.

VERVENA—Annual for beds, dens, etc. Flowers of brilliant colors blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow indoors, transplanting when an inch high.

ZINNIAS—For gorgeous summer and fall display, the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias. Suitable for bedding and massing. 5c oz.; 50 lbs. \$7.

HYACINTHS, SELECTED DUTCH—Our stock of these beautiful pot and bed-plants has been especially selected, and will, if properly treated, mature the largest and most perfect bloom that can be grown in Florida. We have taken care not to secure anything but the most perfect bulbs. We import direct from the grower.

HYACINTHS, ROMAN WHITE—The flowers of this variety are smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinth, but are borne in greater abundance. \$1.00 per dozen.

TULIPS, DOUBLE—Mixed colors. \$1.00 doz.

TULIPS, SINGLE—Mixed colors. \$1.00 doz.

DISEASE AND INSECT PREVENTION

Name of Plant	Insect or Disease	Preventive or Remedy
ASPARAGUS	Rust	Bordeaux Mixture.
	Beetles	Arsenate of Lead
BEETS	Leaf Spot	Bordeaux Mixture.
	Web Worm	Arsenate of Lead.
	Spinach Aphid	Key Brand Fish Oil Soap or Hammond's Slug Shot
	Beet-Root Aphid	Key Brand Fish Oil Soap or Hammond's Slug Shot
BUSH BEANS	Anthraxnose	Burn Diseased Pods.
	Leaf Beetles	Arsenate of Lead.
	Aphids or Lice	Black Leaf 40 or Slub Shot or Fish Oil Soap.
	Bacterial Blight	No remedy; burn plants.
	Downy Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture.
CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER	Club Root	No remedy; pull and burn.
	Black Rot	No remedy; pull and burn.
	Yellows	No remedy; pull and burn.
	Cabbage Worms	Arsenate of Lead or Key Brand Calcium Arsenate.
	Aphids or Lice	Key Brand Fish Oil Soap or Hammond's Slug Shot or Black Leaf 40.
	Cabbage Looper	Same as Cabbage Worms.
	Cabbage Maggots	Fish Oil Soap or Tobacco Dust.
	Black Leg	Pull up and burn plants.
	Cutworms	Hellebore or Slub Shot.
CELERY	Blight or Leaf Spot	Pyrox or Bordeaux Mixture.
	Damping Off	Lack of water. Keep seedling wet.
SPINACH	Aphids	Same as for Aphids on Cabbage.
CORN	Smut	Cut off and burn the smut swellings.
	Corneal Worms	Kill worms as found.
	Cutworms	Hellebore or Slug Shot.
	Seed Corn Maggots	Fish Oil Soap or Pyrox.
CUCUMBERS	Anthraxnose	Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox.
	Downy Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox.
	Wilt	Pull up and burn plants.
	Stink Bug	Kerosene emulsion.
	Striped Beetle or 12-Spotted Beetle	Bordeaux Arsenate or Tobacco Dust.
EGGPLANT	Blight or Wilt	Pyrox.
	Flea Beetle	Bordeaux-Arsenate.
	Anthraxnose	Bordeaux Mixture.
ONIONS	Thrips	Hammond's Thrip Juice No. 2.
	Cutworms	Fish Oil Soap or Tobacco Dust.
	Onion Maggots	Arsenate of Lead.
PEAS	Powdery Mildew	Sulphur Flour or Dry Bordeaux Mixture.
	Pea Aphid	Same as for Bean Aphid.
	Early Blight	Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox.
POTATOES	Late Blight	Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox.
	Colorado Beetle	Arsenate of Lead or Key Brand Paris Green.
	Blister Beetle	Arsenate of Lead or Key Brand Paris Green.
	Flea Beetle	Arsenate of Lead or Key Brand Paris Green.
SWEET POTATOES	Beetles	Arsenate of Lead or Lime Sulphur Solution.
	Cutworms	Hellebore or Tobacco Powder or Paris Green.
	Black Rot	No remedy; use good tubers.
PUMPKIN	Anthraxnose	Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox.
	Downy Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox.
	Wilt	Pull up and burn plants.
	Stink Bug	Kerosene Emulsion.
	Striped Beetle or 12-Spotted Beetle	Bordeaux-Arsenate or Tobacco Dust.
RUTABAGA	Club Root	No remedy; pull and burn.
	Black Rot	No remedy; pull and burn.
	Yellows	No remedy; pull and burn.
	Rutabaga Worms	Arsenate of Lead or Key Brand Calcium Arsenate.
	Aphids or Lice	Key Brand Fish Oil Soap or Hammond's Slug Shot or Black Leaf 40.
	Rutabaga Looper	Same as Rutabaga Worms.
	Rutabaga Maggots	Fish Oil Soap or Tobacco Dust.
	Blackleg	Pull and burn up plants.
	Cutworms	Hellebore or Slub Shot.
RADISHES	Cabbage Maggot	Tobacco Dust or Kerosene Emulsion.
TURNIPS	Same diseases and insects as Cabbage	Same remedies as for Cabbage.
TOMATOES	Leaf Spot or Blight	Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox.
	Fruit Rot	No remedy. For prevention cultivate well and water plants as needed.
	Anthraxnose	Pyrox or Bordeaux Mixture.
	Wilt	Pull and burn plants.
	Tomato Worms	Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green.
	Cutworms	Hellebore or Slug Shot.
	Flea Beetle	Arsenate of Lead or Key Brand Paris Green.
WATERMELONS	Anthraxnose	Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox.
	Insects	Bordeaux, Arsenate, Tobacco Dust or Kerosene Emulsion.

SPRAYING MATERIALS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

PYROX

Pyrox is a smooth, creamy paste, free from grit and lumps, mixes easily in cold water, sprays without clogging the nozzles, sticks like paint to the foliage and "won't wash off."

1 pound (not mailable)	\$0.45
5 pounds, 1 stone crock	1.90
10 pounds, 1 stone crock	3.25
25 pounds, 1 container	6.75
50 pounds, 1 keg	11.75
100 pounds, 1 keg	21.00
300 pounds, 1 keg	60.00

WHAT PYROX DOES:

It kills leaf-eating worms and bugs.
It prevents blight, rot, rust and fungus.
It has a healthful, stimulating action on the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant.
It sticks to the foliage even through heavy rains.
It saves labor—simply mix with cold water and spray.
It saves time—the fungicide and insecticide are applied in one solution.
It insures the crop.
It increases the yield and quality of your crop, by keeping the plant healthy and vigorous throughout the growing season, thus:
It adds to your profit and not to your expense.

HAMMOND'S

SLUG SHOT, Hammond's. An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use, and only requires to be dusted on the plants while they are wet

with dew in the morning, or when applied in the evening plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. Write for prices.

MISCELLANEOUS

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON. Used in destroying weevils in grains, ants and vermin. (Bi-Sulphide of Carbon is combustible, and should be handled with the greatest of care and never around light or open fire.) 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Cans extra. In 110-lb. drums, drums extra.

BLUE STONE (Sulphate of Copper). Used for early spraying and making Bordeaux Mixtures. 1 lb., 25c; 100 lbs., 18c per pound.

BLACK LEAF 40. Concentrated solution of nicotine Sulphate, an excellent spray for black aphids sucking insects of all kinds; dilutes 1 part to 900 or 1,000 parts of water, according to treatment. Full directions on package. ½ lb., 75c; \$2.50 per 2 lbs., 10 lbs., \$10.75.

COPPERAS. (Sulphate of Iron.) 1 lb., 6c. Write for price.

CORONA DRY. Is a chemically pure Arsenate of Lead which is put up in a patent powdered form; is much lighter than other Arsenates, making it much more desirable for dusting. One pound will go as far as 3 pounds of paste. Booklet with prices and full directions will be mailed on request.

SULPHUR FLOUR. This is the common sulphur used in making liquid sprays, but is too heavy for best results in dry powders for dusting. 1 lb., 10c.

SULPHUR FLOWERS. Used for mites and red spider rust on vegetables. Write for prices.

BUY PREPARED SPRAYS

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP. Is the only proprietary cattle dip recognized and approved by the U. S. government. Will absolutely destroy all the ticks without injury to cattle. Mixes readily with cold water. Use ½ pint to 6¼ gal. water. Write for prices.

TOBACCO DUST. Black stuff, fine tobacco powder, is warranted to give satisfaction. It has been used a great deal in this section for insects on watermelons and cucumber vines, and has proven satisfactory. 5c per lb.; \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

TOBACCO STEMS. Used for fumigating plants to kill insects. Invaluable as a mulch for rose beds, where insects frequently do much injury to roots and foliage. Also used for hens' nests. 1 lb., 2½c; 150 pounds, \$3.75.

TARGET BRAND WHITEFLY DESTROYER. This is composed of a non-penetrating oil combined with resin. It is thoroughly soluble in water, and will not separate. Kills the whitefly in all its stages. Takes off the sooty mould.

BUG DEATH. Largely used instead of Paris Green. It is claimed to have the same effect. The manufacturers say that it acts as a fertilizer as well as an insecticide. It comes in powder form, and is applied pure. Not poisonous to persons. Per lb., 20c; 45c per 3 lbs.; per 5 lbs., 60c; per 12½ lbs., \$1.25. (Special Shaker for Bug Dust, 25c.)

CARBOLIC ACID, CRUDE. Used in treating foot rot disease in trees; a fine disinfectant for poultry houses and toilets. 1 gallon, \$1.50; 10 gallons, \$1.25 per gallon.

CARBOLINIUM. (Genuine Avenarius.) A good disinfectant for painting poultry houses. Used also for foot rot and gumosis on orange trees. Excellent for painting on wood after pruning. Single gallon, \$1.50.

LIME HYDRATED. A good disinfectant. Write for prices.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION. For fall, winter and early spring spray. Destroys San Jose Scale, Peach Leaf Curl, Bud Moth, Red Spider, Blister Mite, any Scale Insects or Black Lice. Lime and sulphur solution, if not exposed to air, will remain in solution a long time; will not clog the sprays, because it is free from sediment. 1 gallon will make 12 gallons spraying liquid. Write for prices.

TAKE NO CHANCES

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the need for taking precautions against diseases and insects. Familiarize yourself with such diseases and insects as prevail in your neighborhood on the crops you plan to raise. Then provide yourself in advance with remedies and equipment. Watch carefully for first signs of trouble and apply remedies at once. Inspect your garden every two or three days.

KEY BRAND SPRAYING MATERIALS

KEY DRY SUPERFINE POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD



Better than Paris Green. Does Not Burn Foliage. Can be used for wet spraying and dry dusting. Has all the advantages of Arsenate of Lead Paste, but has double the strength, goes twice as far, and is easier to handle and measure out.

One pound makes from 15 to 25 gallons of solution, ready to apply.

KEY BRAND BORDO LEAD (PASTE)

Insecticide and Fungicide—Two Sprays in One. Best Spray for gardens. Arsenate of Lead combined with a special Bordeaux Mixture by a new process, producing in one spraying operation the killing of insects and preventing of blight, mildew, rust and fungus diseases. Splendid for potatoes and most vegetables, apples, pears and roses. Sticks like paint and remains on foliage. Best crop insurance. 1 lb. makes about 3½ gallons—ready to apply.



KEY BRAND ARSENATE OF LEAD PASTE

For Caterpillars and Chewing Insects. For spraying trees and shrubs against leaf chewing insects, fruit flies and codling moth.

Mixes easily in water without clogging nozzle, sticks like paint, kills quick and will not burn foliage. 1 lb. makes about 12 gallons—ready to apply.

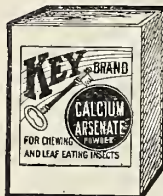


KEY BRAND CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER

Safer and better to use than Paris Green. Has higher poison contents than Arsenate of Lead.

Use for spraying potatoes, cotton, tobacco and shade trees, against chewing and leaf eating insects. Kills quick, does not burn foliage, and sticks to leaves.

Mixes easily with water, and can be used either wet or dry. Can be combined with Lime Sulfur or Bordeaux Mixture. One pound makes about 40 to 50 gallons.



KEY BRAND DRY LIME SULFUR

For Dormant Spraying of Fruit and Shade Trees, and Bushes against San Jose and Oyster shell scale; also for peach leaf curl and brown rot of peaches.

Has all the effectiveness of liquid Lime Sulphur, and is much easier to handle—1 lb. makes from 3½ to 5 gallons.



KEY BRAND BORDEAUX MIXTURE (POWDERED)

For Blight, Mildew, Rust and Fungus Diseases. Also prevents and checks Black Rot and Scab, and acts as a deterrent for insects on fruits and vegetables. Also used for dry dusting.

Dilutes 1 lb. to about 8½ gal. water.



KEY BRAND BORDEAUX MIXTURE (PASTE)

For Blight, Mildew, Rust and Fungus Diseases. Also prevents and checks Black Rot and Scab, and acts as a deterrent for insects on fruits and vegetables.

Dilutes 1 lb. to about 4 gallons water.



KEY BRAND FISH OIL SOAP

For Destruction of Sucking Insects and Lice. Also used as a spreader for nicotine sprays.

Applied by sprayer, water pot or brush. One pound makes 8 to 10 gallons.



HILLSIDE BRAND PARIS GREEN

For use against Potato Bug, Tobacco Worm, etc. Strictly pure Paris Green, high poison content, minimum danger of burning foliage.

Can be used wet or dry.



KEY BRAND BORDEAUX MIXTURE (LIQUID)

For Blight, Mildew, Rust and Fungus Diseases. Also prevents and checks Black Rot and Scab, and acts as a deterrent against insects on fruits and vegetables.

1 gallon makes about 25 gallons.



KEY BRAND KEROSENE EMULSION

For Plant Lice and Other Soft Bodied Insects. Especially woolly aphids—also for Rose Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Scale and Melon Louse. Contains 56% Kerosene.

Dilute 1 part to 25 to 50 parts water.



KEY-CIDE POWDER

Combined Insecticide and Fungicide. Kills Bugs and Prevents Blight, Rot, Mildew and Fungus, in one spraying operation. Can be used for wet spraying or dry dusting. Can be used for fruits, vegetables or flowers.

Best complete spray for gardens.

One pound makes about 7 gallons—ready to apply.

KEY BRAND POWDERED HELLEBORE

Use when Fruit is Ripe and Almost Ready to Eat. Made from roots of hellebore, this powder is poisonous to insects but not to human beings.

Apply as a powder, just as it comes from package.



KEY BRAND CUT WORM KILLER

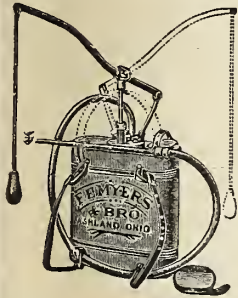
For use as Poison Bait against cut worms and slugs.

Placed around plants subject to attack.



SPRAY PUMPS

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pump



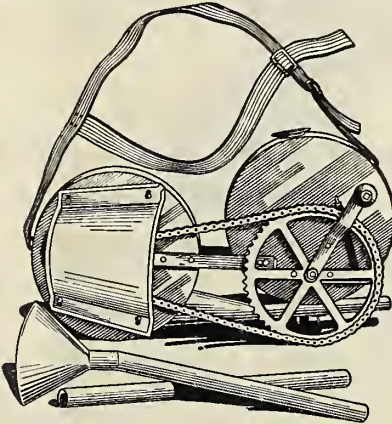
Made with galvanized or copper tank and brass ball valves. The tank holds 5 gallons, and is fitted with lid and strainer, which can be removed. The pump is Myers regular brass bucket spray pump with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator.

It is so arranged that no water can drip on operator. The pump can be removed easily. The pump is also fitted with handle, so the operator can use it as a regular tank with bucket pump. The handle lever can be shifted from right to left shoulder at will. Has brass stop cock at end of hose not shown in cut—fitted with 5 feet 1/2-inch hose, stop cock, pipe extension and Bordeaux or Graduat-

ing Vermorel spray nozzle. Galvanized \$12.00; copper \$18.50; prepaid.

Monarch Duster

A well constructed duster that we recommend very strongly to anyone for use with dry mixtures. Light, yet very substantial in construction. Adaptable shoulder straps. Adjustable chain drive wheels connecting the crankshaft to the fan. Easily filled. Good size receptacle for the dry mixture. Price, \$18.00 each; prepaid.



"Kant Klog"

Compressed Air Sprayer. Has the famous "Kant Klog" patented nozzle which can be instantly cleaned by pressing it against a branch or with the thumb. Stops liquid instantly when thumb pressure is released. Throws several different sprays, suitable for insecticides or whitewash. Has a safety valve. Weight 12 lbs.) Galvanized, \$8.00 each; Brass, \$12.00; 36-inch Extension Pipe, 75c each.

Leggetts Champion Dry Duster

Superior to the Little Giant. Distributes the dust as fast as a man can walk. Adjustable to any width row. It is very durable, and may be used by any one with ease. Price, \$12.00.

Bucket Spray Pump

Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux Nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. Price, \$5.00; prepaid.

Spraying is not an expense. It is an investment paying handsomely when done at the right time, with the right material and machinery. See page 32 for spraying materials.

Faultless Spray Pump

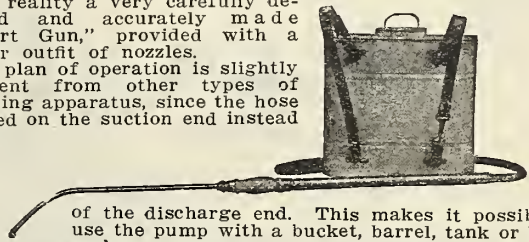
This is the best low-priced tin sprayer on the market. It throws a spray as fine as steam, and is very useful for applying Liquid Lice Killer in cracks and crevices about the poultry house, roosts, nests and boxes, etc. For applying insecticides it is unequalled, and should be in the hands of every gardener and poultry keeper. Price, 85c; postpaid.



The Standard Spray Pump

Is in reality a very carefully designed and accurately made "Squirt Gun," provided with a proper outfit of nozzles.

Its plan of operation is slightly different from other types of spraying apparatus, since the hose is used on the suction end instead



of the discharge end. This makes it possible to use the pump with a bucket, barrel, tank or knapsack.

The Standard is made entirely of brass. No leather packings. No iron castings to rust or decay. Nothing to get out of order.

The Standard with 3 1/2 feet of hose and full set of nozzles, each, \$7.25; Knapsack Attachments, galvanized, \$4.50; Potato Extension, 19 inches long, 75c; prepaid.

Leggetts Little Giant Duster

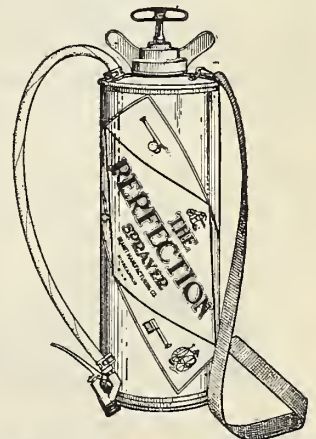
Distributes any dry powder like Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. It keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator; will dust potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticide uniformly on the plant and on both sides of the leaf. Dust two rows at once. Price \$10.00.



Perfection Sprayer

A high grade sprayer made of the best material. The tanks are made of very heavy metal—heavier than the material generally used for sprayers. Lock-seamed throughout. Heads convex and of a metal two gauges heavier than the sides.

The pump is seamless, 1 1/4 in. diameter, brass. Hose attached to tank in such a way that it will not break easily. Special automatic shut-off nozzle. All sprayers tested to 60 lbs. Weight 9 lbs. Price, galvanized steel, \$8.25; copper, \$12.00.



Scolley Rubber Plant Sprinkler

For sprinkling plants, applying insecticides, etc. No. 1, large, \$1.50; No. 2, large bent neck, \$1.50; postpaid.

Woodason Powder Bellows

A neat, compact Bellows, practically no wear; three sizes. Large double cone, \$5.00; single cone, \$2.75; small size, \$1.50 Postpaid.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

We are giving below a partial list of Planet Jr. garden tools which we are able to furnish our customers at the best price. Planet Jr. tools have been accepted as standards everywhere and we do not need to spend any space to list their good points of quality. They are extremely practical, easy to handle, lasting and can be adjusted to practically every condition.

Send for our special catalog and price list on

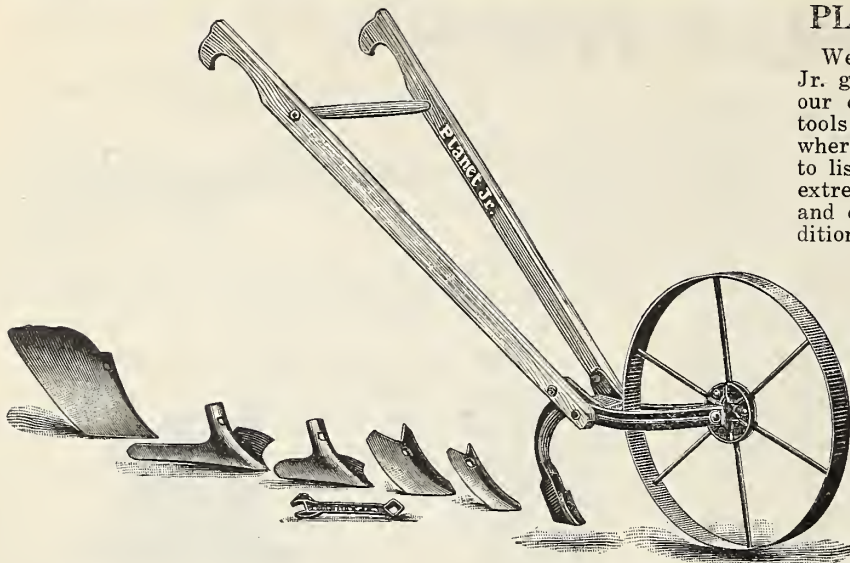
PLANET JR. DRILL SEEDER,
Wheel Hoe and Plow Combined

HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

WHEEL HOES

CULTIVATORS

GRASS EDGERS, ETC.



CYCLONE SEED SOWER

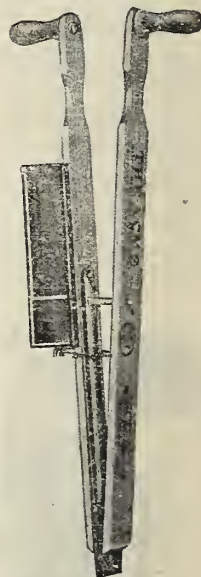
The Cyclone Seeder is a convenient, practical and an all round first class grain and grass seeder. A good, large sower that will meet the most exacting demands. Price \$2.00 each; prepaid.

NEW ACME HAND CORN PLANTER

A Neat, Strong and Highly Efficient Tool

More accuracy, great strength; greater durability, less weight and better finish.

The lowest priced good hand corn planter made. Why should you buy a clumsy, heavy, old style planter when you can for the same or less money buy a planter that embodies these modern essentials. \$1.75 each; prepaid.



Limited space does not permit us to list here all the equipment we are carrying in stock or can secure for you. In all cases whenever you are in the market for something special, write us, we may be able to save you some money or offer a valuable suggestion. We invite correspondence.

PRATT'S DOG and PUPPY BISCUITS



A perfect and whole food for puppies and dogs of all breeds. Every ingredient entering into the composition of these foods has been chosen for its value as a health producer, a body builder and a vitalizer.

Prices Dog Biscuit: Pkg., 30c; lb., 17c.
Puppy Biscuit: Pkg., 30c; lb., 17c.

Special book on the care of dogs sent upon request. Send for it today.

WAX



Why experiment with home made mixtures always unreliable and expensive when you know that you always get good results with Lion Brand Grafting Wax. Price, 50c, postpaid.

CANARY BIRD FEEDS

Mixed Canary Bird Seed in packages, 10c per package.

Canary Bird Seed in bulk, 25c per lb.

Hemp, 10c per lb.

Rape, 25c per lb.

Cuttle Bones, each, 10c.

Bird book with complete instruction for care of birds, each 25c.



OUR POULTRY FEED DEPARTMENT

Our line of poultry feed includes everything necessary to the successful raising of poultry: Feed for the little chicks, the growing fowl and the laying hen. We have made a study of the poultry business for a number of years and find that it pays to buy "the best." This is what we are offering you. Back of these feeds is our own reputation and that of the responsible concerns that manufacture them.

Our prices are made on the present market, and on account of the fluctuation in the market on all grain, we reserve the right to change prices accordingly without notice. Write us for a delivered price with samples of stock, which we will be glad to confirm.

Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash

To get the best results feed it dry, just as it comes from the bag. Do not wet or feed as a wet mash as results will not prove satisfactory. Never mix anything with **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH**—not a particle of any other ingredient. To do so will throw **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH** out of balance and your fowls will fail to respond from its use. **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH** must be the main feed every day—nothing mixed with it and nothing except **FUL-O-PEP SCRATCH FEED** fed with it. By long continued experiments, our poultry experts have discovered just what is necessary to produce a feed that will enable the hen to shell out eggs in large numbers and hatchable ones at that. We learned much by watching the hen while on free range balancing her own ration. **FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH** combines the same egg-producing properties that the hen picks up for herself when on free range.



FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEEDS

Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains

This feed has been formulated to be fed in conjunction with **Ful-o-Pep Dry Mash** for best results. It contains corn, wheat, buckwheat, barley, kaffir corn, sunflower seeds, etc., in just the right proportion to suit the hen's taste and balance with her ration of **Ful-o-Pep Dry Mash**. This we believe is the finest quality scratch feed ever offered to poultrymen and we strongly urge that it be fed as the evening meal in place of all other feeds. Feed about one quart to each dozen fowls about an hour before roosting time. Do not feed at any other time.

Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash

When the chicks are one day old place **FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH** where they can help themselves at will. Keep it before them day in and day out. There is no danger of them eating too much. This feed provides the necessary bone and muscle building material and makes young chicks grow as they never grew before. Feed it until pullets are matured and ready to go on the mash. After the tenth day cut down the fine chick feed ration to two feedings a day—morning and evening. At four weeks of age, cut down grain ration to one feeding a day.

DARLING'S MEAT SCRAPS—Put in a dry food hopper. Let the fowls help themselves. They won't overeat. If you prefer to feed in a mash, start using light. Gradually increase until you are feeding about 10 per cent. For fattening, somewhat more.

DARLING'S BLOOD MEAL—Made from ground dried blood and manufactured expressly for feeding purposes. Runs very high in protein, 80 to 90 per cent. Fed to poultry and stock. Prevents and cures scours. For poultry feed in a mash. Allow about pint for every twenty or twenty-five fowls.

DARLING'S RAW BONE MEAL—Made from fresh, green bone. Same as granulated bone, only ground finer. Should be fed in a mash for poultry. Cattle and growing stock will eat it as readily as salt; give from tablespoon to half pint at a time, so long as the animal craves it.

DARLING'S GRANULATED BONE—Carried in two sizes, poultry and chick. Place in dry food hopper or grit box. Fowls will take what they need. No danger of overeating.

DARLING'S TANKAGE FOR HOGS—Excellent for feed for young pigs. Two grades, 40 and 60 per cent protein.

Ful-O-Pep Chick Feed

This feed is composed of a variety of grains such as finely cracked corn, wheat, pinhead oats and fish. Feed it following the first three days of **FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH** by scattering in a few inches of litter, gradually increasing the depth of litter and quantity of **FUL-O-PEP CHICK FEED** as chicks become older and stronger. In preparing this feed the utmost care is taken to assure poultrymen that in **FUL-O-PEP CHICK FEED** they will have a feed that is JUST RIGHT.

DIAMOND GLUTEN MEAL is the most highly concentrated form of corn protein found in any feed product. It can be used in a ration for any kind of live stock or poultry with great economy to supply the protein. Try the following mixture for a mash: 100 lbs. Diamond Gluten Meal, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 100 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. corn meal, which makes an excellent mash for laying hens. Diamond Gluten Meal. Prices subject to market.

GROUND OATS—Fine for growing chicks. \$3.35 per 100 lbs.

ALFALFA MEAL—When wet freely it has the appearance and flavor of fresh cut grass and is relished by poultry, taking the place of green food. Price, \$2.65 per 100.

CRUSH OYSTER SHELL (BELLE BRAND)—Splendid for poultry to help the formation of the egg shell and keep fowls healthy. Should be kept before the fowls at all times. We carry two sizes, designated as "Coarse" and "Fine." 3c per lb., \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT—A necessity in all poultry yards. Analysis proves that Mica Crystal is the only grit known showing the combination of mica quarts, aluminum, iron and magnesium. Two sizes, "Coarse" and "Fine." 3c per lb., \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

CHARCOAL—No poultryman can afford to be without it. Aids digestion, purifies the blood, promoting the health of the chicken in general. Three sizes, fine, medium, coarse. 1 lb., 6c; 50 lbs., \$2.00.

BERG-3-MEAL POULTRY MEAT—This food supplies all the necessary carbon to form a nicely colored shell, making the egg keep long and stand shipment. Pound, 7c; 100 lbs., \$6.25.

HARDING GRANULATED MILK—Takes the place of beef scraps, and is used a great deal in mashes for laying hens. Keeps well in our climate.

LINSEED MEAL for mash feed.

HEN-E-TA takes the place of bone beef scrap, shell and grit. Book on its use free. Price, 100 lbs., \$2.75.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS AND GRAINS

BUCKWHEAT	HEMP SEED	SPLIT PEAS
CANARY SEED	KAFFIR CORN	PIGEON PEAS
CRACKED CORN	MILLET	BARLEY
CRACKED WHEAT	RAPE	WHEAT
HULLED OATS	SUNFLOWER	PIGEON CORN

CRENSHAW'S POULTRY ACCESSORIES

Norwich Automatic Feeder and Exerciser



Exerciser and Feeder

As its name implies, **The Norwich Automatic Exerciser and Feeder** is an ingenious automatic machine for feeding and exercising poultry, and has, by force of its own merits in the short years of its existence, established itself as the standard method of grain feeding in poultry culture.

The machine consists of a hopper of sufficient size to carry a week's supply of grain for flocks of corresponding numbers, and is fitted with an adjustable valve for regulating the feed. Working in conjunction with an agitator disk the Feeder is operated by the birds rotating the bait bar, and the grain escaping from the hopper rattles down the deflector, is scattered on the floor or in the litter in a wide, even circle, and the birds kept constantly at work and in motion while feeding. A prong or tooth of the agitator disk instantly checks the flow of feed, and the grain is only delivered when the bait bar is operated by the poultry, and in such quantities as the valve is set to discharge per revolution.

Mounted on adjustable iron legs, the feeder may be placed anywhere in the house, yard, pen, or on free range, and is operated alike by baby chicks, fresh from the incubator, or the adult fowl.

No. 1, 8 quart hopper, actual shipping weight 13 lbs., \$4.75; No. 2, 14-quart hopper, actual shipping weight 15 lbs., \$5.50; No. 3, 20-quart hopper, actual shipping weight 20 lbs., \$6.75; No. 4, 32-quart hopper, actual shipping weight 27 pounds., \$7.50.



Chick Feeders

Norwich Feeders

The characteristic of the baby chick to scatter and waste mash feed, the way the little fellows will get into the pan or trough, thus polluting the feed, and the fact that sickness and disease is in this manner very quickly spread through the brooder house, are conditions too well known to require comment.

The Norwich Chick Feeder completely overcomes all these serious objections, and its cost is such a trifling matter the breeder cannot afford to be without them.

The body of the feeder being convex, the chicks cannot scatter or waste the feed, and the guard rail crossing the top absolutely prevents their getting into it, and is too small to permit their standing on it.

Made in three sizes: 10 inches, shipping weight, 15 ounces, 60c; 15 inches, shipping weight 19 ounces, 75c; 20 inches, shipping weight, 23 ozs., \$1.20; postpaid.

CRENSHAW'S MILLS AND CUTTERS

Model Grinding Mill

An improved hand-power grinding mill of new and elegant design. It is intended to grind all kinds of grain, dry bones, shells, roots, barks, salt, etc.

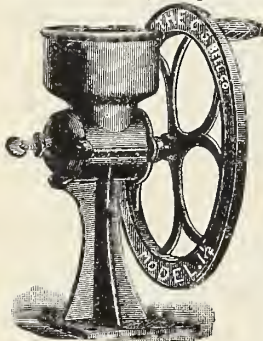
They are easily adjusted to grind fine or coarse without the use of wrench or other tools. The burrs are made of steel-alloy metal, the most durable grinding surfaces made.

The capacity is about as follows, depending on the condition of the grain or fineness of the meal: No. 1½, ½ to 1 bushel per hour; No. 2, ¾ to 2½ bushels per hour; No. 3, 1 to 3 bushels per hour.

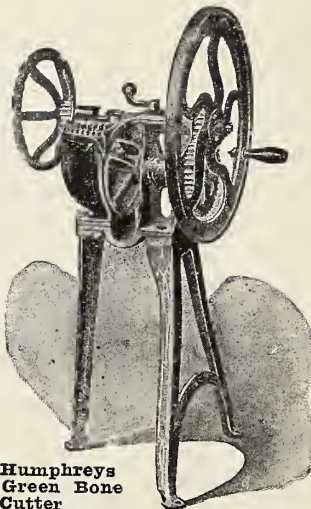
List of sizes, weights and prices: No. 1, height 13 inches, width 8½, wheel 12½, weight 20 pounds, price \$5.50; No. 2, height 16, width 9½, wheel 16½, weight 35 pounds, price \$8.75; No. 3, height 18½, width 12¼, wheel 19½, weight 63 pounds, price \$18.00.

Packed one in a box. Weight, No. 1½, 28 pounds; No. 2, 50 pounds; No. 3, 85 pounds.

Warranty. These mills are warranted to grind more rapidly, and outlast any of its class.



Model Mill



Humphreys Green Bone Cutter

Humphrey's Green Bone Cutter

THE HUMPHREYS—The popular size for flocks of 10 to 200 hens. The always-open hopper measures 4½x5 inches, and will take a large steer knuckle bone. Is a more strongly built and a heavier machine than any other shelling at the same price. Powerfully back-gearred; heavy balance wheel; the anti-friction washer back of cutting-head becomes soaked in oil, reducing friction to the minimum and preventing cutter-head from heating. Four heavy corrugated knives (oil tempered). Ample clearance back of cutting knife makes clogging impossible. Tail nut on top enables removal of wing, exposing all working parts instantly without use of wrench. Weight, 120 pounds. Price, \$17.50.

Crown Green Bone Cutter

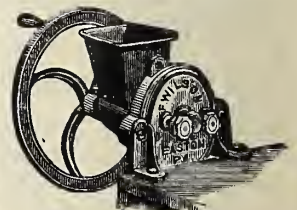
For green bones; to bolt to bench or table.

This cutter does excellent work in green bones. Has steel knives which can be taken out and sharpened and replaced in a few minutes. Diameter of hand wheel 21 inches. Furnished with stand at additional price. Without stand, weight 50 lbs., \$14.00; with stand, weight 80 lbs., \$16.00.

Wilson Grinding Mill

The No. 1 Hand, Bone, Shell and Corn Mill for the Poultryman. This mill will grind or granulate dry bones, shells, grit, gravel, stones, old crockery, glass, charcoal, corn, walnuts, and all kinds of grains. Without stand, \$7.50, weight 33 lbs.; with stand, \$9.50, weight 62 lbs. Diameter of hand wheel, 20 inches. The grinding surface is made of the hardest material, and will last for years.

We can supply any make of mills or cutters that you may desire at prices as low or lower than you could get from the manufacturers. Write us for quotations.



Wilson Poultry Mill

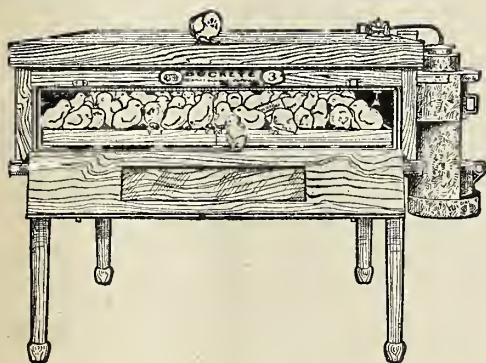
BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Experienced poultrymen everywhere will tell you that there is no guess work about hatching chickens with Buckeye Incubators. They are not only designed to hatch **THE MOST CHICKS** and **THE BEST CHICKS** but each and every machine is so well built and so carefully constructed that they never fail to work with 100 per cent efficiency. That's why we can guarantee Buckeye Incubators to **HATCH MORE CHICKS—AND STRONGER CHICKS THAN ANY OTHER INCUBATOR.**

Before the whole poultry business was revolutionized by **BUCKEYE POULTRY-RAISING EQUIPMENT**, it was a common thing for poultry raisers to lose from 25 to 50 per cent of all the chicks they hatched. Today these same breeders think nothing at all of raising from 85 to 95 per cent of every hatch with "Buckeye" Brooders—and they do it with one-quarter of the labor—and without any of the worry.

Buckeye Colony Brooders grow three chicks in the same space where one grew before and actually cut the expense right in half. These remarkable brooders are made to burn coal or kerosene, they are self-feeding, self-regulating, simple, safe and everlastingly on the job.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS



STYLE E INCUBATORS

No. 14—Capacity 65 eggs.....	\$18.50
No. 16—Capacity 110 eggs.....	31.00
No. 17—Capacity 210 eggs.....	42.25

STANDARD STYLE

(More expensive construction)

No. 1—Capacity 110 eggs.....	\$43.50
No. 2—Capacity 175 eggs.....	51.50
No. 3—Capacity 250 eggs.....	65.00
No. 4—Capacity 350 eggs.....	77.50
No. 5—Capacity 600 eggs.....	120.00

"Buckeye" "Blue-Flame" Brooders

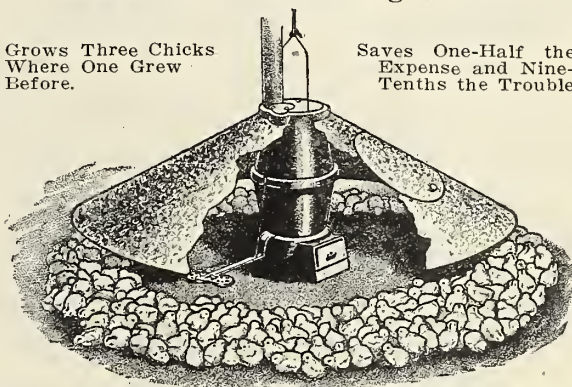


No. 10	No. 11	No. 12
Diam., 34 inches,	Diam., 42 inches,	Diam., 52 inches,
Capacity,	Capacity,	Capacity,
200 Chicks	350 chicks,	500 Chicks,
\$19.75	\$23.50	\$27.50

"Standard" Coal-Burning Brooders

Grows Three Chicks
Where One Grew
Before.

Saves One-Half the
Expense and Nine-
Tenths the Trouble



"STANDARD" BROODER No. 18

CAPACITY UP TO 500 CHICKS

Height of Stove, 20 inches.

Diameter of Base, 11 inches.

Diameter of Grate, 8 1/4 inches.

Diameter of Canopy, 42 inches.

Stove Equipped with Rocker Grate, Self-Cleaning and Anti-Clog.

Equipment Includes Portable Ash Pan for Stove, Rope and Pulleys for Canopy.

Weight—Crated for Shipment, 75 pounds.

Price, \$25.50

"STANDARD" BROODER No. 19

CAPACITY UP TO 1,000 CHICKS.

Height of Stove, 21 1/2 inches.

Diameter of Base, 12 inches.

Diameter of Grate, 9 inches.

Diameter of Canopy, 52 inches.

Stove Equipped with Rocker Grate, Self-Cleaning and Anti-Clog.

Equipment Includes Portable Ash Pan for Stove, Rope and Pulleys for Canopy.

Weight—Crated for shipment, 95 pounds.

Price, \$31.50

"Buckeye" Lamp-Heated Brooders



No. 20	No. 21	No. 22
Diam., 19 inches,	Diam., 22 inches,	Diam., 30 inches
Capacity,	Capacity,	Capacity,
60 Chicks.	100 Chicks.	150 Chicks.
\$13.50	\$17.00	\$21.50

PRATTS BABY CHICK FOOD

It makes baby chicks live. Makes bone and muscle. Brings along the weak ones, Prevents white diarrhoea, leg weakness, "pasting up" and other digestive troubles. Costs only a cent a chick for three weeks. Packed in packages: 14 lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs. and 100-lb. bags. Write for prices.

Pratts

PRATTS POULTRY DISINFECTANT

Its regular use will protect your poultry from germs and bacterial diseases. It is wonderfully effective in roup, colds, cholera, gapes and scaly-leg, gets rid of lice, mites, and a host of other trouble makers. You cannot get a better disinfectant, germicide and deodorizer. Price, \$1.75 gal.; ½ gal., \$1.00; qt., 60c; postpaid.

HEALTHY HENS AND LOTS OF EGGS



Health begets health. Good layers to produce good layers. "Like mother, like chick." These are sound poultry principles. You may expect vigorous, laying, paying birds when you give them **PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR** daily. It contains just those elements needed to keep poultry in perfect health. Both a tonic and digestive. Prevents common poultry ailments. Produces growth, gives increased vitality, and hastens maturity. Makes pullets early and constant layers. Breeders of turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas should use it to insure quick, healthy growth. Price, 25-lb. pail, \$3.35; 12-lb. pail, \$1.70; package, 35c; postpaid.



PRATTS SORE HEAD, CHICKENPOX REMEDY

Applied right to the sores. It gives instant relief and speedy healing. You ought to have a box ready because when the disease breaks out it spreads rapidly. You can depend upon this splendid remedy to save your flock. Packages, 32c, postpaid.

Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy

In the drinking water from the first drink. Give as directed. This remedy is a sure preventive and has saved many dollars worth of chicks to poultry raisers. If you raise chicks be sure to have it on hand. You can depend on it. Packages, 65c and 32c, postpaid.

Pratts Powdered Lice Powder.

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. Use it wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer. Will kill lice on horses, cattle, dogs or cats. Sift top boxes makes it easy to use. Packages, 68c and 32c, postpaid.

Pratts Roup Remedy

Contains remedies which are quickly absorbed, purify the blood and reduce fever. Tablets are convenient for individual treatment. Many poultrymen use it the year round as an effective preventive. Tablets or powder, \$1.05, 65c; 32c.

Pratts Cholera Remedy

Easy to give. "Put it into the drinking water" is virtually the only direction needed. We recommend the use of this remedy as a preventive, and know that you will have good success with it. Package, 32c, postpaid.

Pratts Chicken Cholera Remedy. 32c, postpaid.

Pratts Gape Remedy, 32c, postpaid.

Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy, 32c postpaid.

Pratts Sore Head Chickenpox Remedy. 32c, postpaid.

Pratts Animal Regulator 35c and 65c; 12-lb. pail \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50, postpaid.

Pratts Cow Remedy, 60c and \$1.25 pkgs.

Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00.

LEE'S POULTRY REMEDIES

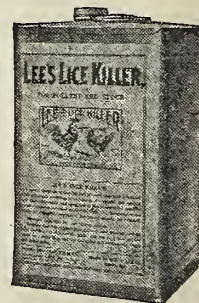


Lee Germozone (in tablets or liquid). For Roup, Cholera and other poultry disorders, also skin, scalp and mucous surfaces. Specific for eruptions, inflammations, discharges, sores, wounds, etc. Direction with every package. Price, 4 oz. bottle, 50c; 12-oz. bottle, 75c; bottle tablets, 25 and 60c.

Lee Lice Killer is easily applied to roost and poultry houses and kills all vermin, mites, bedbugs, etc., that have their lodging in the cracks and crevices. Price, qt., 45c; ½ gal., 75c; gal., \$1.25.

Lee Egg Maker and Chick Grower is the biggest value for the money ever offered to the poultryman, being highly concentrated only a small amount per day required. It must not therefore be confused with foods that require twice as much per feed. Price, 2-lb. pdg., 50c; 12-lb. pail, \$2.45; 25-lb. pail, \$4.65, postpaid.

Lee Egg-O-Latum is colorless, odorless, tasteless and non-poisonous. It protects eggs from air moisture, odors, germs and decay. Rub a fresh egg with Egg-O-Latum, put it away on end in a cool place and it will keep perfectly fresh for one year. Price per jar, 50c.



DR. HESS POULTRY REMEDIES

Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea. A safe, reliable remedy for diseases of fowls. An excellent tonic and egg producer. Shortens moulting and increases the vigor of young fowls. A guaranteed egg producer. Give according to direction on

each package. 1½-lb. pkg., 36c; 5-lb. pkgs., 85c; 12-lb. pkg., \$1.70; 25-lb. pail, \$3.35, postpaid.

Dr. Hess Roup Cure (Liquid). For treatment and prevention of roup, diphtheria, and all catarrhal diseases of fowls. 4-oz. can, 30c; 10-oz. can, 60c.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. A scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. 2-lb. pkg., 30c.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer. Kill lice, ticks and fleas. You will also find it excellent for cabbage worms and slugs on rose bushes. Apply according to directions on can. 1-lb. can, 35c, postpaid.

RAISE MORE AND BETTER CALVES WITHOUT MILK



Every heifer calf of good parentage should be raised to maturity. It takes less than three years to turn a heifer calf into a dairy cow, and even if she should fail to test up to the standard of your herd, you can dispose of her for beef at a good profit—that is if you are feeding

Blatchford's Calf Meal. Price, 100 lbs., \$8.75, subject to market changes.

It is not nourishing but actually contains the necessary elements to reproduce the feeding value of the butter fats of whole milk, and is thoroughly steam cooked. 100 pounds of **Blatchford's Calf Meal** makes 100 gallons of rich milk-substitute. Two tablespoonfuls in gruel form as directed is a full feed at the start.



Have a Conkey Corner in Your Poultry House

There's lots of satisfaction in keeping poultry, provided disease doesn't develop and get a firm hold in the flock.

The way to prevent its spread is to be ready to give battle just as soon as it appears—and Conkey Remedies and Tonics place in your hands the best ammunition possible.

Send in your order for any of the following Remedies and if you feel that you do not know enough about the various diseases be sure to ask for a copy of Conkey's Poultry Book, the best book on Poultry diseases that has ever been published.

Conkey's Roup Remedy, 32c, 65c and \$1.25	
Conkey's Roup Pills, 32c, 65c and \$1.25	
Conkey's Canker Special	65c
Conkey's Cholera Remedy	32c and 65c
Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy	60c
Conkey's Gape Remedy	32c and 65c
Conkey's Blackhead Remedy	65c
Conkey's Limberneck Remedy	65c
Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy	32c and 65c

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy	60c
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy	32c and 65c
Conkey's Sorehead (Chicken-pox) Remedy	32c and 65c
Conkey's Poultry Laxative	32c
Conkey's Flea Salve	32c
Conkey's Flea Salve	25c and 50c
Conkey's Lice Powder, Pkgs., 1 qt., 50c; 2 qts., 90c; 1 gal., \$1.75	
Conkey's Lice Liquid	32c, 65c and \$1.10
Conkey's Nox-I-Cide, 1 pt., 35c; 1 qt., 60c; 2 qts., 90c; 1 gal., \$1.50	

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed (for baby chicks)..... Write for Prices
Conkey's Poultry Tonic..... Pkgs.: 35c; 65c; Pails: 12-lb., \$2.25; 25-lb., \$4.25
(All the above prices are Postpaid.)

Every CONKEY REMEDY is Guaranteed to give Satisfaction or Money Back

Send 4 cents for CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK—It tells how to detect and cure Poultry Diseases

"If Conkey's Won't Cure It—It Can't Be Cured"

Don't Worry!
Conkey Will Cure Me



OCULUM

ADMINISTER "OCULUM" FOR VARIOUS AGES ACCORDING TO MARKINGS ON THIS CUT AND YOU WILL HAVE SUCCESS.

"Oculum" is not a stimulant but is a scientific germicide. It destroys disease germs in the bowel and keeps fowls healthy. "Oculum" often doubles egg yield but does not affect the flavor of the egg.

"Oculum" makes hens strong but does no injury to them. "Oculum" puts "pep" in the roosters and insures strong fertility.

"Oculum" increases weight from ½ to 2 lbs., according to breed.

"Oculum" makes chicks thrive.

"Oculum" relieves Cholera, White Diarrhea, Roup, Gapes, Canker, Sorehead (Chickenpox) in their worst forms. Also Blackhead in Turkeys and Leg Weakness in Ducks.

"Oculum" pleases its users in every part of the world.

Price: Bottle, 50c, \$1.00; pt., \$2.00; qt., \$4.00; gal., \$10.00...

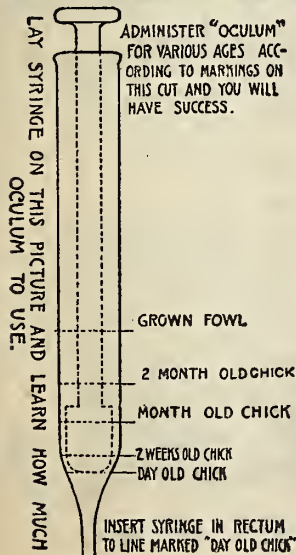
CATTLE REMEDIES

Cooper's Cattle Dip is the only proprietary Cattle Dip recognized and approved by the United States Government. Will absolutely destroy all the ticks without injury to cattle. Mixes readily with cold water. Use ½ pint to 6¼ gallons water; 1 quart to 25 gallons water; 1 gallons to 100 gallons water. Price, 1 quart, \$1.25; 1 gallon, \$3.50.

Kow-Kure. We recommend Kow-Kure for scouring, lost appetite, bunches or red barrenness, for retained afterbirth for milk fever. Hundreds of users testify that it helps increase the flow of milk from 10 to 20 per cent. It is a remedy made only for cows. Costs a cent a day per cow. Price, large size, \$1.50; medium size, 78c; postpaid.

Bag Balm. We recommend Bag Balm for all diseases of udder and teats; caked bag, sore teats, bunches, chapping, cuts, inflammation, etc. It makes easy milkers of hard ones, keeps all the parts in a sanitary, healthful condition. Price 50 cents.

Every farm should have on hand at all times a good supply of cattle and poultry remedies. It may save your herd or your flock.



GALVANIZED FEEDERS AND WATER TROUGHS

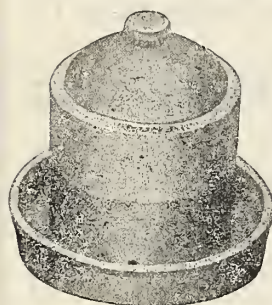


Two-Piece Drinking Fountains. These drinking fountains are made of black iron, with tops drawn up to a point so that the chicks cannot roost on them. They are galvanized after being made which makes them a smoother and better looking fountain and prevents the edges at the top from rusting, as is the case with most other fountains, because turning the edges cracks off the galvanizing. 1 qt., 35c; gal., \$1.25.

Sanitary Drinking Fountain. (Stone.) The cleanest, most up-to-date chicken fountain now in use. Keeps the water always fresh, clean and cool. Quart, 50c; ½ gallon, 75c; gallon, \$1.25; 2 gallons, \$1.75.

Davis Food and Water Fountain. The neatest and best fountain on the market, and the only fountain that can be satisfactorily used for either water or grit, oyster shells, etc. Can be used with any size bottle or with pint, quart, or two-quart glass jar. A large bottle is best for water, and a fruit jar for feeding grit, shell, etc. 35c each.

Round Black Wall Drinking Fountains. This one-quart drinking fountain has a hood over the trough which prevents the dirt from settling in the water. It can be hung up like the large wall fountains and is preferred by many to a two-piece fountain which must be placed on the floor. 50c each.



Round Bottom Grit and Shell Box. Most grit and shell boxes have square bottom while this grit and shell box has a round bottom, which prevents the fine particles of shell and grit clogging the corners. Price, 75c.

Rectangular Grit and Shell Box. Owing to the construction of this grit and shell box it is preferred by many because the dust and straw cannot get into the trough as readily as in other styles. 75c.

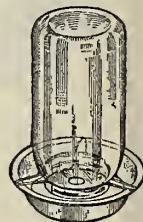


Round Bottom Dry Food Hopper. The round bottom of this food hopper will feed dry mash or beef scrap more readily and cannot clog. Because of this feature it is more sanitary and more acceptable. This hopper is sold with or without lid. Some prefer the lid so that it may be closed during the forenoon, which is generally desired by poultrymen. \$1.00.

The Noslop Chick Fountain and Feeder. This is a cheap, practical and sanitary fountain and feeder for small chickens to be used with any size Mason jar, price 30c each.

Straight Front Dry Food Hopper. Having a perfectly straight front, the feed positively cannot clog. There is a lip in front and has iron bars to prevent the fowls from wasting the feed. 90c.

Slanting Front Dry Food Hopper. This is the regulation old-style food hopper offered by most poultry supply houses. It is made of 28 gauge material and is heavier and stronger than most similar hoppers. \$1.50.



DIAMOND EGG CARRIER

The Diamond Egg Carrier is something entirely new and in a class by itself. Is used exclusively for eggs for hatching only. It is shipped in the flat, thereby saving a large amount on freight and express. The eggs do not come in contact with the outside of the box at all, has a cushion on all sides.



Prices for Diamond Egg Carriers

15-egg size, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen, postpaid.			
25-egg size	2.50	9.50	18.00
20-egg size	2.75	10.50	20.00

THERMOMETERS



Tycos Incubator Thermometers, \$1.00 each, postpaid.

Tycos Incubator Hygrometer, \$3.00 each, postpaid.

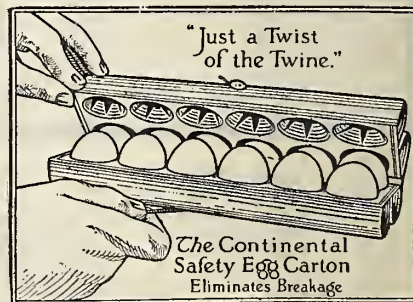
Weather Thermometers. Assorted sizes. 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.

LEG BANDS

Leg Bands for Poultry. The Improved Champion, adjustable to any size fowl. 15c per doz.; 25c for 30; 50c for 50; 80c for 100, postpaid.



The Champion Chicken Marker. Made in two sizes, large for old fowls, small for chicks. Price, prepaid, 50c.

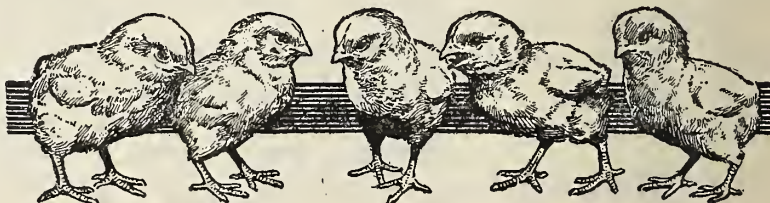


SAFETY EGG CARTON

Indispensable for the marketing of eggs. Ideal for mail shipments. Price: Per dozen, 30c; per 250 case, \$4.50. ..


BABY CHICKS

Our hatches start during the months of November and continue on through the month of March. We prefer booking your order in advance. Write us your wants and we can then give you the dates that our hatches will be off. Our stocks are all from utility birds and range in price from 25c to 45c each. The following is our standard runs: Single Comb White Leghorn; Rhode Island Red; Barred Plymouth Rocks.



HOEFT & CO.

Complete line of poultry accessories. Write for Catalogue showing cut and prices of all.




MOE'S NEVER CLOG AND WASTE PROOF HOPPER

RAISE COVER AND FILL FROM TOP


No. 35, 8½-in. wide, 12-qt. capacity\$2.25

No. 36, 12-in. wide, 18-qt. capacity\$2.75

No. 27, 24-in. wide, 36-qt. capacity\$4.25 (Prepaid)



WHEN FILLED FEED CAN NOT CLOG AND ALL WASTE IS PREVENTED




MOE'S TRIPLE COMPARTMENT GRIT AND SHELL BOX

LIFT COVER TO FILL

No. 45, 2 compartments.....75c


No. 9, 3 compartments \$1.60

No. 90, 4 compartments \$1.95 (Prepaid)



WHEN FILLED FOWLS CAN NOT CLOG GRIT, SHELL OR CHARCOAL FROM BEING EATEN OUT


Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls, and it cannot be more economically supplied than in one of these boxes.



MOE'S SANITARY BROODER FOUNTAIN

TURN OVER AND REMOVE BOTTOM TO FILL

No. 0, 1-quart capacity.....65c (Prepaid)



REPLACE BOTTOM TURN UPRIGHT READY FOR USE

Little chicks can't get wet. Sits in center of brooder. Takes up little room. Can't be upset.

KEY-RING-O-LEG BANDS

Made in all colors. The color on your bird's leg tells the tale at a glance. You do not need to catch the bird to read the band; the color shows. Easy to attach.

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
No. 1—Pigeon.....	\$.15	\$.30	\$.45	\$.75	\$1.40	\$2.65	\$5.00
No. 2—Mediterranean ..	.15	.30	.45	.75	1.40	2.65	5.00
No. 3—Day-old-Chick .....	.5	.30	.45	.75	1.40	2.65	5.00
No. 4—American.....	.15	.30	.50	.85	2.00	3.75	6.90
No. 5—Bantam.....	.15	.25	.45	.75	1.75	3.20	5.95
No. 6—Asiatic.....	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	3.95	7.10
No. 7—Turkey.....	.15	.30	.50	.90	2.15	3.95	7.10

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Disinfected Nest Egg



Porcelain Nest Egg. Very best grade, 30c per dozen.

Disinfected Nest Egg. Keeps your hens free from lice. 7c each; 65c per dozen, prepaid.

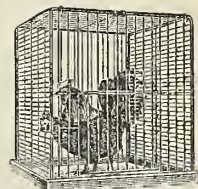
FIBRETTE PIGEON NEST

A money saver, increasing the hatch. The sanitary pigeon nest. After you try them once you do not want any other. Grade A (gray), each, 30c; grade B (white), each, 25c, each, 45c; grade B (white), each, 40c, postpaid.



WIRE COLLAPSIBLE EXHIBITION COOPS

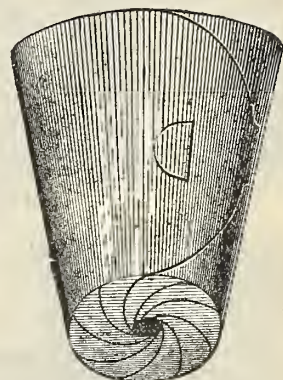
Just the thing you need for carrying your birds to the show. Strong, light; can be taken down or put up in one operation. Prices on application.



NEPONSET PAPER PLANT POTS

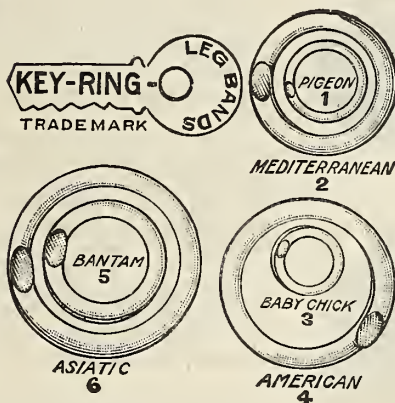
Packed in nest of 1,000 to crate, except 4, 5 and 6-inch, which are packed in crates of 500 each. Prices subject to change.

Sizes.	Per 100	Per 1,000
2 -inch	\$.45	\$3.25
2½ -inch .....	.55	4.25
3 -inch .....	.70	5.90
3½ -inch .....	.85	7.30
4 -inch	1.00	9.25
5 -inch	1.25	10.30
6 -inch	1.75	12.50



CLAY FLOWER POTS

Made from the best material. Our buying in car



RAFFIA AND REEDS

Raffia (natural color) put up in odd-weight bundles. Used by truckers and nurserymen for tying vegetables and budding trees, also in basket work. 50c lb.

Raffia (colored) put up 1 1-3 doz. cartons, per package, 25c each.

We keep in stock the following colors: Dark Red, Dark Green, Pink, Orange, Jet Black, Old Gold, Indian Red, Yellow, Burnt Orange. 25c each, postpaid.

Raffia Needles. No. 19, small, 2 for 5c; No. 18, large, 2 for 5c. Dozen, 25c.

SEND FOR MARKET QUOTATIONS AND GET THE BOTTOM PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS.

lots enables us to make low prices in quantity.

	Each
2-inch Pots	\$.02
3-inch Pots .....	.05
4-inch Pots .....	.07
5-inch Pots .....	.10
6-inch Pots .....	.15
7-inch Pots .....	.25
8-inch Pots .....	.30
9-inch Pots .....	.45
10-inch Pots .....	.60
12-inch Pots	1.25
14-inch Pots	2.75
18-inch Pots	3.50

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

HIVES

Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co. in accordance with their long time established policy are handling the best line of beekeepers' supplies that money can buy. The ROOT hives and bee supplies have won a reputation the world over for quality and excellence of workmanship. In comparing our prices with those of our competitors, if you take in consideration the completeness of our product and its quality, you will quickly discover that you are getting more for your money when you get ROOT Hives and other Bee Supplies. A trial order is sufficient to prove our claim. See back cover for SPECIAL OFFER.

10-FRAME, ONE-STORY \$5.60 each, \$26.25 for five

This hive is the one most universally used by the largest honey producers on account of its light weight and the ease it can be moved around. Made of selected white pine. It is also made in eight-frame style but we advise the ten-frame for practical purposes. Shipped knocked down but anyone can easily erect it. Nails and tin rabbets are included with all hives. Dimensions of ten-frame 13 7-8x20 inches, 9 9-16 deep.

10-FRAME, TWO-STORY \$8.30 each, \$38.50 for five

The most convenient hive for the FRUIT GROWER or the FARMER who generally has not very much time to spend with the bees. This large hive lessens to a great extent the swarming tendency of the bees on account of the extra room. Having on hand a quantity of extra stories with frame or combs, they are added as fast as the bees fill the lower ones, leaving all the honey on the hives until the end of the season when it is all taken off and extracted at once.

10-FRAME, 1 1/2-STORY, EXTRA HIVE, No. D25122 .. \$4.95 each, \$22.25 for 5

These hives have the same body as the above, but the super is shallow, being only 5 11-16 inches deep. Specially adapted to communities where the flow of honey is short. Capacity can be increased, however, by adding one-half story at a time.

10-FRAME, 1 1/2-STORY, COMB HONEY No. D25152, \$7.37 each, \$34.35 for 5

This is the standard hive for comb honey in 4 1/4x4 1/4x1 1/8 inch beeway sections. This is a very good combination suitable for the beginner as well as the extensive beekeeper. The honey produced in these sections weighs almost a pound to the section.

10-FRAME HIVE BODY, No. B242807 \$1.55 each, \$7.25 for five.

Shipped knocked down as every one of the above. Nails and tin rabbets included with body. No division board. No frames. Same standard construction as other hives.

HOFFMAN FRAMES

This is the most popular frame. It is the best self-spacer we know for a hanging frame. They stand hauling in the hive without danger, being held in place on account of their construction. Ideal for the beginner on account of the self-spacing feature and for the old beekeeper on account of the facility in handling.

Hoffman Frames No. B291010, 9 1/8x17 1/8, per 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$11.20.

SECTION HONEY-BOXES, BEE-WAY STYLE

Made of basswood, in the best equipped section-making department in the world. Polished on both sides, uniform in thickness. The ROOT shear-cut method of cutting the V-groove insures tight boxes without breakage. Dimensions 4 1/4x1 1/4x1 1/8. \$2.30 per 100, \$11.00 per 500, \$22.00 per 1,000.

FOUNDATIONS

We are handling exclusively the ROOT-WEED COMB FOUNDATION made by the Root-Weed process on which the A. I. Root Co. have exclusive rights. The cakes of refined beeswax are converted into continuous belt-like sheets, which by this peculiar process, are rendered extremely tough. These sheets are then calendered to the desired thickness and run thru the comb-foundation mills. The foundations have thus a very high tensile strength, rendering practically impossible the stretching of the cells for the bees to rear drone brood in.

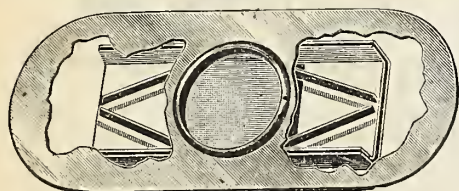
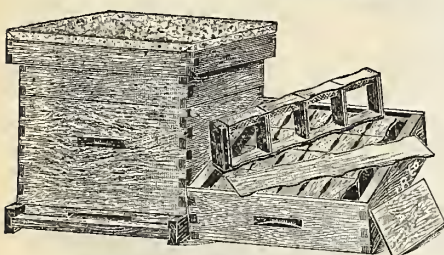
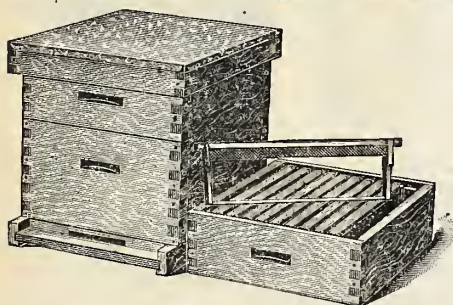
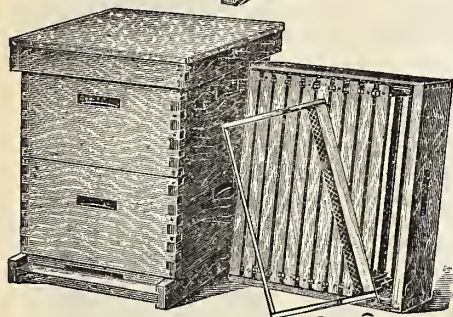
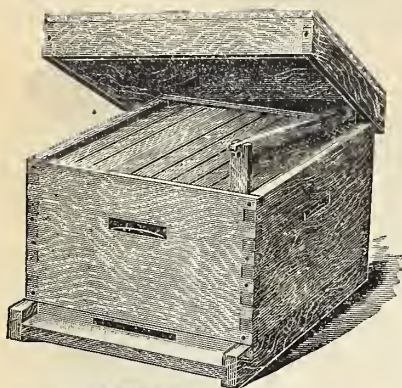
	Medium Brood	Light Brood	Thin Super	Extra thin Super
One 1-lb. box.....	\$1.00	\$1.03	\$1.08	\$1.16
2-lb. box	1.90	1.96	2.06	2.10
1-5-lb. box	4.60	4.75	5.00	5.10

PORTER BEE ESCAPE

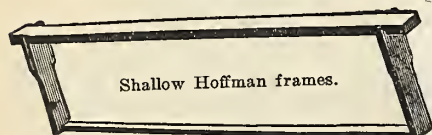
In taking off honey the bee-escape is the greatest labor-saver ever invented. It also frees the supers of bees, so that the shaking of heavy supers and smoking is unnecessary. Will free the super 24 hours after placed. Double, 22c each.

SEND TODAY FOR SPECIAL CATALOG ON BEE SUPPLIES

All prices subject to change without notice



Porter bee-escape



Shallow Hoffman frames.

CRENSHAW'S QUOTATION SHEET

This sheet is intended for quotation on bulk Field, Seed, Poultry Feed, Insecticides and Fertilizers in quantity which have a tendency to vary according to market. We are only too glad to quote you these prices which will be on first class stock and not obligate you in any way. C. B. S. Co.

CRENSHAW BROS., SEED CO., Tampa, Fla.

Please quote us on the following list of articles, f. o. b. Tampa, and the cost of delivery to my address; also which route do you think the goods should be sent, by freight or express? This is with the understanding that this places me under no obligation whatever to purchase.

Name	Located on.....Railroad
Post Office State.....	Express Office is.....
County.....R. F. D. No.....Box.....	Freight Station or Nearest One to You.....
In Which Are You Interested	<div> <div> Market Gardening General Farming Grove Poultry </div> <div> State on this line if there is no agent at your Express or Freight Station </div> </div>

[illegible]

VEGETABLE PLANT LIST, SEE OTHER SIDE

CRENSHAW'S SPECIAL SHEET

Name	Advise in this space the date you will want a delivery and any other information wanted.
Post Office State.....	
Express Office	
County.....R. F. D. No.....Box No...	

Our plants are grown for us in the State of Florida under our own personal supervision and by a specialist in this line; also, in soil that is adapted for the varieties that we list. This assures you the best plants that can be produced. Another point about our plants—they are not forced by using high-grade chemicals, as we have found out by hard experience to do so means a plant that is too weak for field planting.

Plants are sold on cash basis and guarantee to deliver them in first-class condition.

Vegetable Plants in Season

CRENSHAW BROS., SEED CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Gentlemen: I will need the number of plants listed below, about and will appreciate your advising me the cost of same and about what time your plants will be ready for shipment..... which places me under no obligation to buy.

THIS QUOTATION ON ORDERS FOR 1,000 LOTS OR OVER AND TO BE SHIPPED BY EXPRESS

No. of Plants	Name	Variety	Cost Per M	Total Cost
	Cabbage.....			
	Egg Plant.....			
	Peppers.....			
	Tomatoes.....			
	Sweet Potato Slips.			

WHEN SENDING IN REQUEST we will appreciate your listing the names and addresses below of any of your neighbors or friends that you think would be interested in receiving our catalogue.

Name	Post Office	R. F. D. No.	State

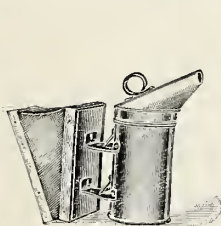
CRENSHAW'S BEE-KEEPERS SUPPLIES

SMOKERS

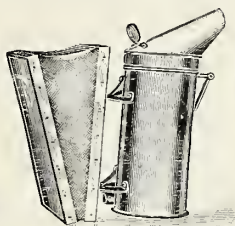
Bee-smokers are used to quiet bees and cause them to seek the seclusion of the hive, thus permitting the beekeeper to pursue his work of removing the honey stores, replacing combs, etc., without annoyance from the bees.

We handle three sizes, the Junior, the Standard, and the largest size, the Jumbo. Made in tin or copper except the Junior that is made only in tin.

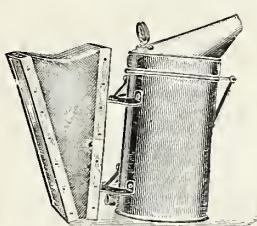
Jumbo Tin.....	\$1.75	each
Jumbo Copper.....	2.60	each
Standard Tin.....	1.40	each
Standard Copper.....	2.25	each
Junior Tin.....	.80	each



Junior



Standard



Jumbo

Special features of R O O T smokers: Anti-spark tube, providing safety for a forced draft; a flexible hinge with a long shank that permits the snout to adjust itself to the fire-cup; wire-handle always cool; guaranteed to burn any fuel.

TINNED WIRE

Used to hold foundations or combs securely in the frames. No. 30 tinned wire has been found the most satisfactory for that purpose. 670 feet are required for 100 Hoffman frames.

3/4-oz. spool, 85 feet	\$.12	each
1/4-lb. spool, 463 feet .....	.22	each
1/2-lb. spool, 925 feet .....	.35	each
1-lb. spool, 1,850 feet .....	.60	each

CARLIN'S FOUNDATION CUTTER

Very convenient for cutting a great number of small pieces. Wheel should be made hot by immersing in hot water.

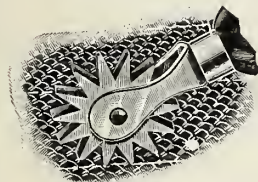
D62212 \$.40 each



SPUR WIRE IMBEDDER

Excellent device for imbedding the wires of frames into the sheets of foundation. Teeth are broad and blunt so there is no danger of weakening the foundation. Use hot.

D62221 \$.40 each



VAN DEUSEN WAX-TUBE FASTENER

This will free a fine stream of hot wax between foundation edge and wood top bar or section, cementing them firmly together.

Price, D62241, 5-oz. tube.....\$.35 each



ALEXANDER BEE VEIL

We strongly recommend this veil; as it is made of wire, it is more durable than any other and it will not catch or tear on any obstruction. Worn without a hat, very cool; specially adapted for Florida.

Price, D62241, 5-oz. tube \$.40 each



HIVE TOOL

Very popular for use in scraping frames, prying them loose, etc. Made of steel, and designed to fit the hand.

Price, 10-inch \$.70



BEE GLOVES

Root Bee-Gloves are made of heavy drilling, with long sleeves, with or without fingers. Will stand hard usage on account of the heavy material they are made of and of their strong stitching. Same price with or without finger.....\$1.25 pair



WE HANDLE A COMPLETE LINE IN BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Send for special catalog describing Hives, Frames, Bottom-Boards, Hive-Stands, Division Boards, Hive Covers, Honey-Boxes, Comb Foundations, Honey-Extractors, Wax-Presses, Smokers, Queen and Drone Traps, Queen-Excluders, Feeders, Brushes, Shipping Cases, Cartons for Comb Honey, Honey Containers, Glass Jars, BEES & QUEENS, Books on Apiculture, etc., etc.

CITRUS FRUIT GROWERS, SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL PAMPHLET, FREE—"BEES AND FRUIT"



THE Ful-O-Pep line of Poultry Feeds have become so universally popular among poultrymen that probably every poultry raiser whose eye is attracted to this page will instantly recognize the well known trade-mark of the famous Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds.

It was the effect which our feeds had upon the domestic fowl that suggested our trade-mark. Ful-O-Pep means to the poultryman highly productive hens, high fertility in hatching eggs—strong, born-to-live chicks, the foundations upon which all successful poultry ventures are laid. That Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds have more than measured up to that which their name signifies is proven by the splendid endorsements that have come to us from poultry raisers, great and small, the whole country over.

Ask for a copy of the Ful-O-Pep 1921 Poultry Calendar and supplementary Market, Poultry and Egg Standard. Start raising poultry the "Ful-O-Pep Way," adopting the Ful-O-Pep system of feeding. The results will amaze you.

CRENSHAW BROS. SEED CO.
1507-09 Franklin Street TAMPA, FLA.